The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - - EDITOR

DEM. CO. COM.

Bellefonte, N. W	C M Bower
" S. W	Patrick Garrety
" W. W	Joseph W Gross
Centre Hall Borough	J W M'Cormick
Howard Borough	M I Gardner
Milesburg Borough	J Willis Weaver
Millheim Borough	C W Harter
Philipsburg, 1st W	J D Ritter
" 2d W	J H Riley
" 3d W	Jackson Gorton
Unionville Borough	L J Bing
Benner	John Mechtley
Boggs, N P	Philip Confer
" W P	T F Adams
" E P	H L Barnhart
College	Daniel Grove
Curtin	T S Delong
Ferguson, E P	John T M'Cormick
" W P	Samuel Harpster Jr
Gregg, S P	Geo B Crawford
" N P	J C Rossman
Haines, E P	J A Bowersox
" W P	C A Weaver
Halfmoon	Wm Bailey
Harris	C C Meyer
Howard	Franklin Dietz
Huston	John Q Miles
Liberty	D W Herring
Marion	Harry McDowell
Miles	J J Gramley
Patton	D L Meek
Penn	W F Smith
Potter, N P	B F Arney
" S P	G L Goodheart
Rush, S P	Hugh McCann
" N P	R C Wilcox
Snow Shoe, W P	Patrick Kelly
" " E P	R J Haynes Jr
Spring	J N Brooks
Taylor	Wm T Hoover
Union	Aaron Fahr
Walker	J H McCauley
Worth	Levi Reese

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

Jake Kilrain has been arrested and will soon be down in Mississippi to see Sullivan.

Not a stock yard—The Bellefonte diamond.—Centre Democrat.

Well, perhaps it's a menagerie then, judging from cows, dogs, etc., seen there all the time.

A cyclone in Hungary, Transilvania and Bukovina on Sunday, 28th, swept over several thousand square miles of territory. Hundreds of persons were killed, the crops were destroyed and enormous damage was done to houses and churches. The districts of Grosswondein, Szegdin and Mohacs were completely ravaged.

General Grenfell engaged the Soudanese near Toski on Friday and completely routed them. Wad-el-Jumi, the Soudanese leader was killed. The Arab loss was 1,500 killed and wounded. The Egyptian loss was slight. Besides Wad-el-Jumi, the slain on the Arab side include twelve emirs and nearly all the fighting men.

The steadily declining population of Nevada, which is now at least 20,000 less than the county of Blair, suggests the inevitable blotting out of a star from the galaxy of the American Union. This is an experience the American people never had before and are not likely to encounter again. The admission of Nevada to the Union was a mistake; the only thing now possible is to quietly drop her from the list of states and to annex her to one of her more flourishing neighbors.

A convention of colored men was held at the State capital of Kentucky on Wednesday, which took on the form of a declaration of independence of Republican ownership of the colored vote. An address was adopted which declares that if 40 per cent. of the colored voters of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and New York had voted for Cleveland he would be president to day. The admission is made they were humbugged into voting for Harrison, although "President Cleveland appointed more colored men to office than presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur combined.

The national debt has diminished steadily without interruption for 10 years, but this month the increase was $1,017,311. The increase is almost solely attributable to the very heavy pension payments. At the beginning of the fiscal year, Tanner drew a single warrant on the treasury for $15,000,000 to make up the deficit in the last quarterly payment. This is an enormous deficit when it is considered that the annual pension expenditures has hitherto been only $87,000,000, and it is due, the investigation commission to the contrary notwithstanding, to the payment of vast sums for arrearages when pensioners have been rerated.

There is the slight discrepancy of $1,350,000 in the two statements recently given out as to disbursements from the Johnstown relief fund. If this keeps on it will take several lightning calculators and the whole corps of Philadelphia lawyers to straighten out the tangle into which the figures are getting.

We might remark here that the Penn'a railroad company is just now making a searching inquiry at all its stations to get at shipments for the Johnstown sufferers, by whom made, the disposition of same, etc. There seems to be something wrong about the Johnstown business—a bad odor that does not come from an unfound corpse.

The Miners' Demand for Higher Wages.

The determined struggle among the miners in the Gallitzin and Punxsutawny regions for an increased rate for mining, promises to be a very unyielding and stubborn one, and may culminate in a general lock out. The company at the latter place, whose men are now on a strike, have given notice that when the miners do resume work they will receive five cents less per ton than they were being paid at the time they struck, which would make the rate 40 cents per gross ton. The notification further reads that if the men are not at work in five days they will be evicted from the company houses. Should this threat be carried into execution, however, the families of the evicted miners will be supplied with tents, or as many of them who cannot secure other houses.

The situation in the Clearfield and Philipsburg districts is viewed with foreboding by business men and operators alike, in consequence of the efforts of the operatives in the Connellsville coke region to advance the mining rate. It was the low rate paid the miners in that region that produced the five cent reduction in Gallitzin a year ago, and it was this reduced rate that had the effect of causing many orders held by Philipsburg operators to slip from their books to be filled by operators paying a lower rate. This naturally led to uncertain work and a feeling of distrust and uneasiness among the miners in the Clearfield district, and finally culminated in a strike at Gallitzin, Punxsutawney and other places. The Connellsville rate ranged from 25 to 38 cents per ton; at Gallitzin 45 cents per gross ton, and in the Philipsburg region 50 cents per gross ton.

At a meeting of the Clearfield and Beech Creek miners, held at Osceola Mills, John L. Tacket, of Philipsburg, was elected to visit the Pocahontas, Va. Georges Creek, Md., and Meyersdale regions, to secure aid in support of the miners now on a strike. A committee was also appointed to assume full charge, of the strike so far as it pertains to the Clearfield and Beech Creek region. It is claimed by the Clearfield operators, who are also largely interested in the Punxsutawney coal fields, that they cannot afford to pay the advance demanded by the miners at the latter place because of the heavy character of the coal mined there. There are other questions of insufficient pay leading up to the present strike that may result eventually in a declaration for a general strike unless the operators shall concede to the miners' demands.

The Hard, Cold Truth.

We cannot be made to recognize the fact that all the woes that have afflicted humanity for a thousand years of abuse in Europe are being rapidly concentrated here. We mouth at times—mainly upon the Fourth of July—about our free institutions, in certain pet phrases, forgetting that all the wretchedness and sin afflicting humanity come from the unequal distribution of property. We can have all our free institutions intact, and yet see the foul spawn of millionaires hatched into sharks, while the masses live only to be fed upon. Time was, within the memory of living men, when we had two millionaires to wonder at, and deaths from starvation and suicides from despair were unknown. Indeed we can have these free institutions, as the fathers gave them to us, and have them sanction these very evils. A 160,000 miles of railroads, distributing the entire products of the country, are under the control and literally the ownership of less than 60 families, and this fearful monopoly comes from and depends upon the franchise given by the government. Our telegraph system belongs to one man. The amount of money paid over to private interests and taken yearly from the masses under the name of a tariff is large enough yearly to liquidate the national debt. This takes no account of trusts, that cover all we eat, wear and use as clothing or shelter, for they have grown up outside and in defiance of law. Legalized wrong is our great enemy, for we suffer more from the power to abuse than in the abuse of power. A wrong once recognized by law destroys the foundations of the very power to which we must appeal for a remedy.

The above is from Don Piatt, and is the hard, cold truth.

"C. S. McCarthy, one of the Associate Judges of Huntingdon county and a man who has done as much for prohibition in Pennsylvania as any one man in the State, writes an open letter in which he advises all Republicans to avoid the third party Prohibitionists, whose entire efforts, thus far, have been to help the whiskey interests by accomplishing the defeat of Republican Prohibitionists."

Thus saith the Bellefonte News, and it will make such Republicans as D. S. Keller, and other Republican prohibitionists as well as the W. C. T. U., smile to learn that they were working "to help the whiskey interests."

Another Steal.

Congressman Bingham is of the opinion, that trade can be carried on between the United States and South America, provided we build ships. He is not the only congressman who has spoken on this subject, and if his opinions are but the reflections of others not more capable, the fault is perhaps not entirely his own. The great James G. Blaine, and our own James A. Beaver, and other Jameses of more or less note from James A. Garfield to "James Rice," have at one time or another, expressed themselves in language not unlike that of Congressman Bingham.

It seems never to have occurred to these statesmen that the cheapest and best way to encourage ship building is to provide something for ships to carry. Their single and consolidated notion is, and has been, that provided a people are furnished with plenty of ships, trade will follow as a necessary consequence. Having destroyed the ship building industry arbitrary and unwise navigation laws and prohibitory tariffs levied against the importation of foreign goods, they now seek to revive ship building, and to restore our lost commerce, by the addition of a few American ship builders to the already too voluminous list of mendicants pensioned upon the over taxed bounty of a long suffering people.

That a scheme is now matured to lobby a ship subsidy bill through congress, there is no reason to doubt. It is a part of the tariff monopoly party's policy, and that party has never yet hesitated to devise ways and means for enriching a few at the expense of the many.—Morning Patriot.

The Drummer's Occupation Gone.

A hundred of the leading merchants of the West and Northwest arrived at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Monday morning. They were brought there by the salesmen of four agencies, representing Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota and other Western States. The scheme is to bring them to purchase, showing them the goods at the home warehouse, instead of having the salesmen carry a few samples around through the various cities. The plan of bringing the merchants there to make their purchases is the first experiment of the kind ever tried, but the men are confident that they can make it a success. All the expenses of the party are paid by the four sets of salesmen, who in return, hope to sell, possibly, $500,000 worth of goods. The party includes all the prominent merchants and dry goods men in the states represented.

Sharp'S Majority 40,000.

The indications are that Sharp, the democratic candidate for treasurer, in Kentucky, has been re-elected by between 30,000 and 40,000 majority. The democrats gain eight and possibly more seats in the legislature.

The Republicans were predicting a decreased Democratic majority in Kentucky which did not formulate.

The strike in the Connellsville coke region has assumed immense proportions. Of 14,000 ovens in the region not less than 12,000 are now idle and the managers of the strike assert that over 1,000 of the remaining ovens will be shut down to-morrow. The National Progressive Miners' association and Knights of Labor are working together in perfect harmony for the first time in years.

Wanamaker is keeping up his fight against the telegraph companies. At the request of the postmaster general the secretary of war has directed the quartermaster general to pay no more government telegraph bills until the rates to be paid are furnished by the post master general.

There is much dissatisfaction in many townships because the Commissioners raised the assessments of real property considerably above what the assessors had valued it.

At Spokane Falls, Washington Ter., 25 business blocks were destroyed by fire. Estimated loss 14 million dollars.

There is a big strike in the Connelsville coke region.

Announcements.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Howard Boro, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to Democraticusages.

We are authorized to announce that L. A. Shafer will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to Democratic usages.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that Thomas F. Riley of Harris Township, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. F. Heckman, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to Democratic usages.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Meyer of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for District Attorney, subject to Democratic usages.

Two Tennysons.

It is a coincidence worth noting, that England's two most famous men were born the same year, 1809, and within a few months of each other. Gladstone's 80th birthday comes in December, Tennyson's was Aug. 6, just passed.

The most interesting point in the history of the two men is the difference that lapse of years has made in their characters. Gladstone, starting in life a conservative, not to say an old fogy, has grown steadily more and more liberal, till now, at 80 years old, he can be called an out and out radical in many respects.

With Tennyson, poet, dreamer, prophet and enthusiast of fifty years ago, the tendency has been steadily the other way. He is so different from the singer who gave the world the first "Locksley Hall" that one might well believe it was another man who wrote the second "Locksley Hall."

The first was published in 1842. Then the poet had generous warmth and splendid ideas. He wrote:

Ancient founts of inspiration well through all my being yet.

He sang the brotherhood of man and the perfectibility of the race. The second "Locksley Hall" was penned by an old man, who was rich and a lord and had dyspepsia, and was cross and cranky. He no longer believed in his ideals, and doubted whether the brotherhood of man was coming.

That was the trouble. The world was better than before, but it was Tennyson who had changed. There is, there always will be, a world full of beauty and light and progress. As we advance in years, may heaven preserve us from becoming soured old fogies!

Postoffice Places.

Civil service examinations for vacancies among postoffice employes, such as letter carriers and clerks, are held twice a year in certain of the large cities which are designated. The second examination for the present year began Aug. 6. There is an enormous number of applicants. In New York city alone there are 2,700. The many outs will naturally think the small number who get in are very fortunate. But twenty years later many of the rejected will see it was the best thing that could have happened to them to be left out in the cold. They will be forced to rouse the manly energies in their breasts and build up a business and get a living for themselves. Many of them will be the richer for it, and ten times the men they would have been if they had sunk down into a government place and stayed there for life.

Ruskin's Rant.

Mr. John Ruskin never found anything to praise in but two Americans. One was a fair and gifted girl artist. The other is Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard. Ruskin admires Professor Norton exceedingly, because "he is not only a man of the world, but a gentleman of the world." But the cranky professor of æsthetics thinks Norton is out of place in America. He calls him a "runaway star, dropped into purgatory, and twenty times more a slave than the blackest nigger he ever sent his white scholars to fight the south for." Further, Ruskin says Professor Norton would have felt himself more at home as a Frenchman, a Scotchman or an English Tory. As an Englishman would say—hear, hear!

Evangelist H. Q. Wills was holding religious services in his tabernacle in Detroit one evening recently. As the meeting was closing a fight broke out in a saloon near by. A policeman rushed in and made an arrest, when with a drunken howl the arrested man's comrades attacked the policeman. They would probably have killed him, but just in the nick of time Brother Wills handed his prayer book to a friend and sailed in on the side of law and order. The mob thought a tornado had struck them, and they slunk this way and that way out of sight. "The man that interferes with this officer in the performance of his duty has got to meet me," continued the preacher, with blazing eye and clenched fist. Nobody met him. Plucky Evangelist Wills!

Eight hundred and fifty Roman Catholic bishops have petioned the Vatican to bestow on Christopher Columbus the honor of beatification. This is the next honor below that of canonization. Should he receive the dignity, therefore, he will not be St. Christopher, but Christopher the Blessed. Columbus not only discovered a new world to be peopled by Christians, but he was a truly good man in and of himself. It is time he had some respect shown him, for he was cheated out of having the continent he discovered named for him.

Hugh O. Pentecost says that the Henry George single tax movement is losing its moral and religious character and becoming "a mere fiscal reform."

Thomas G. Shearman, the single tax advocate, would have land taxed 65 per cent. of its value, and the tax withdrawn from everything else.

Evolution of the Photograph.

One hundred years ago this 1889 was born near Paris Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, discoverer of sun pictures. These were first called, from him, daguerreotypes. Mr. J. Wells Champney, the artist, contributes to the August Harper an attractive and instructive paper on the growth of photography.

It seems that Daguerre was 50 years old when he publicly announced his discovery. Mr. Champney fitly calls those who had their pictures taken as far back as 1839 "victims." For they had to sit in the blazing sun half an hour, with the eyes tight shut and the face dusted over with white powder. Why they had to keep their eyes shut we are not told, but it was probably on account of the necessity of winking. The amount of winking that would have had to be done in half an hour would have been fatal to the picture.

Our own Dr. J. W. Draper, of New York, was one of the first to improve on the old process, and was able to shorten the sitting to a few minutes. In fact, to Dr. Draper belongs the honor of first making photography practicable for portrait taking. Americans are nothing if not practical.

As early as 1814 M. Joseph Nicephore Niepce had attempted to take sun pictures, and succeeded a few years after to a limited degree. He and Daguerre formed a partnership and kept the secret between them. But Daguerre was much the more skillful of the two. In 1839 the French government bought the secret and gave the process to the world.

Instantly the attention of the scientific men the world over was fixed on the new discovery. They saw as if they had been seers and prophets what it meant. They saw with clear vision the heavens and the earth giving up their mysteries to the new art.

Niepce made his first picture by a three days' exposure to the sun. Daguerre reduced the time to half an hour. Now we have the instantaneous photograph. There, in three sentences, we have the history of the growth of photograph, minister and messenger of beauty and affection, handmaid of science, art, industry and commerce, sublime revealer of the secrets of the sun and stars.

Seals in Behring Sea.

There is a serious question between Great Britain and the United States whose settlement will be apt to come before the next congress. American revenue steamers have orders to seize all vessels engaged in seal fishing in the waters off Alaska that are under American jurisdiction. The understanding of the United States authorities is in a general way that this jurisdiction includes all the waters of Behring sea. Great Britain denies that we own the whole of Behring sea. Enough Canadian and British sealing ships have already been seized by us to cause considerable irritation, and that does not decrease. It is to be hoped that before another season there will be held the conference of nations that the United States once proposed and that this question of jurisdiction will be settled for all time.

Believes in Trusts.

There is at least one newspaper in the world that is not afraid of trusts. That is The Chicago Economist. It has the courage of its convictions and comes out boldly in favor of trusts. It presents their chief beauties under three heads, as follows:

1. Every objection to the trust system is equally valid against the existence of manufacturing, trading or carrying corporations.
2. They cheapen the cost of production and the selling price of the commodities in which they deal.
3. The one thing needful to the welfare of a nation is that the selling price of goods should be low.

Desertions have become such an evil in the army that it is at last proposed to adopt an old custom that was in vogue in war time to prevent the re-enlistment of men three or four times. The recruit was vaccinated by the surgeon upon an unusual part of his body. The spot was of course known to all army surgeons, and the scar that remained revealed the story the soldier sought to conceal.

Mr. Powderly's new idea is practically that of a gigantic trust among workingmen. He would have all the various labor organizations, while not abandoning their original societies, form one powerful combination, which shall be able to meet and successfully deal with those who are interested in crushing out labor organizations.

The widow of a once famous congressman is now said to be earning her living at collar making, although her husband left her so rich that her diamonds alone were worth $30,000. The trouble was that the lady was one of those women who have not been taught how to take care of property.

The eastern half of Rhode Island keeps Sunday strictly, while the western half plays Sunday baseball games. Whereupon The Boston Globe calls Rhode Island Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

In Memorium.

Bro. William Gettig died July 30 of Brights disease of the Kidneys, after an illness of four months. Bro. Gettig united with Grange, No. 150, several years ago, and has been a faithful member, always working for the good of the order. His two oldest sons joining as soon as eligible and they have been a help and honor to our grange. Brother Gettig had the full confidence of all the brothers and sisters. He was a consistent and faithful member of the Evangelical church. A large family of children with their devoted mother are left to mourn their irreparable loss.

May He who has said "I will be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless" be their solace and guide in their deep distress, and bring them all—not one missing—into our Father's house of many mansions where all tears are wiped away and there shall be no more sorrow, but one bright forever of joy and praise to him who loved us and gave himself to be the propitiation for our sins.

Committee,
G. W. Campbell,
J. T. Ross.

Linden Hall, Aug. 6, 1889.

——There is no better extract of Vanilla than Murray's.

— Samuel Slack has returned from Pittsburg with a car-load of cattle.

——Rev. O'Boyle and wife, nee Flora Bitner, are visiting at John B. Bitners.

——Centre Hall can boast of having a finer mountain facing it on the north than any other town in the state.

——James Shires has had his household goods shipped back to this place, and bidden good bye to Johnstown.

——Mr. John McGinley, of Milesburg, one of the oldest citizens of Centre county, died on Monday. His age was ninety four years and one month.

——Abe Luse met with a painful mishap in his planing mill, on Wednesday. The circular saw went throuh the length of his first finger and also cut a severe gash into his thumb.

— In spite of all competition Lewins continues to take the lead in ready made clothing, low prices as well as quality of goods. He gets ahead of all, sells more than all, pleases all, and fits and suits all.

—— Steady employment on salary, experience not required, is offered by H. W. Foster & Co., a reliable firm of Geneva, N.Y. Read their advertisement headed "Wanted, Reliable, Energetic Men."

—— Will Mitterling, of near Centre Hill, lost a fine horse last week, caused by colic. Mr. Runkle, of the same neighborhood, lost a good mare a short time before.

——What the Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing, is not worth having. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw. Lewins is King for low prices.

——A correspondent writing to the Altoona Tribune from Newton Hamilton says he "has it on the authority of one of the officials of the Juniata valley Campmeeting association that their next move will be to sink an artesian well on their grounds at this place and that $10,000 worth of stock will be taken with which to build a large hotel and other necessary buildings with which to make this one of the most attractive summer resorts in the state. With pure water from an artesian well, which would no doubt contain much medicinal properties, the excellent boating on the dam, and the good fishing close at hand, along with the unsurpassed scenery, and healthful atmosphere, no more attractive place could be asked to spend a pleasant, healthful summer."

—— The valuables found on the bodies of the dead are all kept at Johnstown in separate packages, and many persons have found the bodies of their friends by recognizing some article that was found on the body. There is a large amount of stuff yet in the hands of the committee, consisting of gold watches, gold rings, breastpins and other jewelry more or less valuable. In addition there is over one thousand dollars in money that has been found on the unrecognized dead in the hands of this committee, and Mr. Baumer desires to announce that all who have friends who wore jewelry or other articles of value should call at his rooms and if the bodies have been found it is likely that he will have something that may lead to their identification. If those who can not call will send an exact description of the articles in possession of their friends they will be informed whether or not the articles have been recovered. Inquiries should be addressed to Louis Baumer Chairman Committee on Valuables, Johnstown, Pa.

——On Thursday evening there occurred at the residence of Mr. E. C. Krumrine, at Lewisburg what for a time promised to be a serious matter for the ice cream dealer. A gentleman by the name of John Seiler, who is well known in Lewisburg, and Krumrine were settling up a complication of business matters growing out of their lumber operations in West Virginia, when the differences became so great that a personal combat ensued, which resulted in Seiler being knocked senseless in which condition he remained for some time, and for a while it was feared he would not regain sensibility at all owing to his age and weakness of constitution. An ugly cut forms a rainbow of darkness over his right eye which it is believed was produced by the edge of a chair in the hands of Krumrine, but the shattered condition of the hand of the imitator of Sullivan's aggressive tactics would indicate that the work was done by a shoulder blow. Seiler bled as though he had been stuck in the neck with a broadsword as the bespattered condition of the carpet testifies, and although he was immediately put to bed by Krumrine, is still weak from the loss of blood.—Lewisburg *News*.

Only.

SOMETHING to live for came to the place,
Something to die for, maybe,
Something to give even sorrow a grace,
And yet it was only a baby!

Cooing, and laughter, and gurgles, and cries,
Dimples for tenderest kisses,
Chaos of hopes, and of raptures and sighs,
Chaos of fears and of blesses.

Last year, like all years, the rose and the thorn;
This year a wilderness, may be;
But heaven stooped under the roof on the morn
That it brought there only a baby.
—*Harriet Prescott Spofford.*

THE CHILDREN OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

The pansies outside were nodding and dancing in the bright April sunshine, looking with their queer, knowing faces, like a group of fairies gossiping together. The pansy inside, stood with tears in her bright eyes, looking like the other half of the proverbial April day. She was still standing so, when she heard a light footstep behind her, and then a pair of firm hands turned the doleful little face to the light.

"What! Crying, Pansy? Why, what is the matter?"

"Why you see Auntie, it's almost my birthday, and I want to have 'our twelve' but I don't know what to do. Everything is so old now! I've tried and tried to think, but I just can't find anything new

"Soap-bubble, bean-bag, donkey-parties? Those are all good fun," suggested Auntie.

"Yes, I know it, especially the donkey," said Pansy, a faint smile creeping around her mouth as she remembered how the donkey's tails had been distributed over the room, "but we have had them all."

'How would a pansy-party do, then?"

"A pansy-party? I never heard of one. Is it fun? And how do you do it, and—"

"Don't overwhelm me, Pansy," laughed Auntie. "If you will ask your questions one at a time, I'll try to answer them."

"I won't ask any." said Pansy. "But just tell me everything about it, and I'll keep quiet."

It took some time to tell everything about it," but apparently the interview was entirely satisfactory, for two days later eleven perplexed and eager boys and girls had received an invitation to a "pansy-party."

For the next week Pansy was daily plied with questions, but she would tell nothing, and the eleven perplexed and eager boys and girls—still more eager and perplexed after a week of vain conjectures--presented themselves promptly at the hour on Wednesday evening. The parlor was brightly lighted, and decorated with pansies, and the pretty little hostess herself wore a cluster of the purple and golden flowers. As she greeted each one, she gave him (or her) a strip of green tissue paper with a pin on the end, and when her guests saw at the end of the room a sheet having an immense pansy pointed upon it, they knew at once what it meant and boldly advanced, blindfolded, to pin the stem in the right place. The most successful one received a pot of blooming pansies, and the one who distinguished himself by putting the stem the farthest from the pansy, a pansy fortune teller.

After this Pansy announced "literary pansies." and, greatly enjoying the puzzled glances of her friends, led the way into another room where, on the table, there appeared to be a veritable bed of pansies; a bed of pansies it was, but of paper ones, and each one enclosed a quotation. Pansy gave each guest a tiny blank book and a fancy pencil with a bow of purple and gold ribbon on the end, and then told them to take a dozen pansies apiece. "And the two who can give the authors of the most quotations shall have prizes," she said. "You see it was so near the time for our literature examination that I thought this would be a good review for us, and I asked Miss Elliot to give me the quotations. I haven't seen them, so I can try with you."

At first the faces were rather sober, but as one ridiculous or appropriate quotation after another was read, all thought of lessons finished, and a merry time they had. The first prize was a book of quotations—a little holiday gift-baok, whose cover had been taken off and a cover with a few stray pansies and "Pensees" in fancy lettering painted upon it, was put in its place. The second prize was a photograph of a noted author, the date of the pansy-party being written on the back.

They were still laughing over the quotations, when Auntie brought in a dozen tiny cards, each with a pansy painted npon it, and giving one to each of the twelve, told every boy to take down stairs the girl whose pansy was the same color as his own. It didn't take long to do that, you may be sure, and six merry couples were soon finding their seats at the table. How did they do it? Why, at each place was a tiny cluster of pansies to match the cards; there were purple, deep red, blue, white gold and brown, and a large bowl of pansies in the centre of the table repeated all the colors.

After the ice-cream and cake had been disposed of, Pansy still kept her seat, and her friends, wondering what was to come next, saw two large dishes, one filled with purple and the other with golden paper pansies.

"More 'literary pansies," sighed one boy. (N, B.—He had *not* won a prize for his quotations.)

"No," answered Pansy gaily, "it is 'Pansy predicaments' this time. Each girl take a predicament—one of the purple ones that is—and each boy a remedy (a yellow one) for the first time; afterward we can reverse it." And she led by reading from her pansy. "What would you do if you should never grow any taller?' in answer to which her partner promptly read, "I should scrub the spot with sapolio." Questions and answers flew merrily round until the dishes were empty, and an exclamation from one of the girls as she glanced at the clock, told them that the time had passed all too quickly.

The little party broke up soon after that, but not until pansy had been assured many times that her pansy party was a complete success

"But it must have taken a great deal of time and money," you say.

It did take some time, but not so much as one would think, and the expense was very small. The "itemless" pansy can be drawn roughly with colored crayons in a very short time, and one or two sheets of tissue paper at a cent a sheet, will furnish all the stems needed. For "literary pansies," three or four sheets of different colored tissue papers are used. The pansies are pieces of paper cut in five scallops, and the quotations (selected from any book of familiar quotations) are legibly written and twisted up in them. The little blank books cost a cent a piece and the pencils—which can be used as souvenirs—are the little "engagement" pencils at thirty cents per dozen. The ribbon used is the narrow *picot* edge, which costs twenty cents a piece, but the bows can easily be dispensed with. "Pansy predicaments" are made in the same way as the "literary pansies," she predicaments being wrapped in one color and the remedies in the other. If it is impossible to have the cards painted, there is another very pretty way to make them. Take half as many cards as there are guests and write, or better still, print, in fancy letters and pansy colors, some pretty or appropriate quotation on each. Then cut each card diagonally, and let every boy find the girl whose card completes his own quotation. As for the prizes—which, by the way, are not at all necessary—any little thing will do. If one can paint, some small gifts can easily be made, and if not, a little ingenuity will do wonders, since even the interminable pen-wipers can be made to resemble pansies. And the pansies? Well, if you have none of your own, and cannot afford to buy them, just wait until spring and let your pansy-party be a violet-party instead.

Old London Bridge.

The first stone bridge across the Thames at London was commenced 1176. The architect was Peter, of Colechurch, who died in 1205, one year before the structure was completed. The stone platform was 926 feet long and 40 feet wide. The coping stones were 60 feet above the level of the water at ebb tide, and the bridge was formed by 19 pointed arches, with massive piers from 25 to 34 feet in solidity, having a draw bridge on each side of the river to protect the approaches. The chapel inscribed to St. Thomas a Becket consisted of two stories, and was familiarly known as St. Thomas of the Bridge. It stood on the tenth or great pier, that is, as nearly as possible in the centre of the bridge, the lower portion being the crypt, paved with black and white marble. In this crypt the architect, Peter of Colechurch, desired that his bones might rest; and there, it may be presumed, they peacefully remained for centuries, but in 1737 the premises came into the occupation of a Mr. Yaldwin, to be used by him as a dwelling and warehouse. Whilst alterations were being effected under the staircase of the crypt the remains of a human body were discovered and removed, but no inscription was found to afford a clue as to whose body it was, nor were any records of the interment forthcoming.

In the summer of 1833, old London Bridge was removed. I was at school in Kennington at the time, and, hearing that the crypt which once contained the remains of Peter of Colechurch had been discovered, I hastened to view the ruin. Admission to inspect was denied to a boy, albeit of archæological proclivities, and I was fain to watch the process of demolition from the nearest buttress of the London Bridge now standing. However, I secured a print; which I still retain, showing the chapel of St. Thomas and the crypt let to Mr. Yaldwin in the last century. The questions, therefore, remaining to be solved are—(1) Who completed the old bridge when Peter of Colechurch died in 1205? (2) Of whom were the remains discovered in the tomb under the crypt stairs in 1737 and where were they afterwards placed?

The heart that has no sympathy with thoughts and feelings that scorch the soul, is dead also—whatever its mocking tears and gestures may say—to a coffin or a grave.

Evils in the journey of life are like the hills which alarm travelers upon their road; they both appear great at a distance, but when we approach them we find that they are far less insurmountable than we had conceived them

THE DOGS' PRIDE SEPARATED THEM.

A Strong Sense of Duty Developed Early in a Pup.

'Where's your dog, old man?' said one of a party of diners at a down-town restaurant the other day. 'You used to be inseparable.' 'I'll tell you,' was the answer,' if you won't laugh at me. I had kept the dog for years, you know, and was as fond of him as he was of me, which is saying a good deal. He was almost human, I do believe, and I kept finding out new traits in his character all the time. It was his infernal pride that separated us though at last. I took him everywhere with me, and he behaved like a gentleman always. But I went to call one day on a young lady in Brooklyn, whose mother violently objects to dogs. She made so much fuss about the dog coming into the house that I felt annoyed and was about to take my leave, bnt my desire to see the young lady overcame my resentment at the slight to Rollo and I put him out, though with difficulty, as he did not seem to understand what I meant by it.

'When I came away no Rollo was in sight. Further down the street I came upon him and called him to me. He did not come. I was amazed. All my attempts to cajole, caress or play with him were received with evident contempt. He has disowned me from that day and has transferred his affection entirely to the landlady of my boarding house.'

'That's curious,' said another of the party, 'and, while we're talking of dogs, I want to tell you of a funny instance that occurred in my own family, where the sense of duty seemed to be strongly developed in a dog at an early age. My little girl got an ugly pup from somewhere and divided her attention about equally between it and her dolls. She's a child of methodical ways and always undresses her dolls and puts them to bed the last thing at night before going there herself. The pup was never absent from her side. One afternoon she stepped on him on the stairs, fell and rolled to the bottom, getting some ugly bumps. She was put to bed at once. When my wife went out in the hall to gather up the child's toys, she saw the pup making off with one of the dolls. She watched him go and put it in one of the paper boxes that served for dolls' beds, just as the child had always done. He then came back for the second doll and did the same with it. My wife hid the third while he was gone, and the distress of that pup was evident and absurd as he hunted for the missing doll everywhere. Finally it was given to him. He threw it in its bed with an angry shake, and then dashed off to find his little mistress, fawned upon her, licked her hands and assured her as well as a dog could that her dolls were all right in his care while she was sick.'

Jewels That Are Glass.

Most of the world's beads are Venetian. In the island of Murano 1000 workmen are devoted to this branch. The first process is to draw the glass into tubes of the diameter of the proposed bead. For this purpose the glass house at Murana has a kind of ropewalk gallery 150 feet long. By gathering various colors from different pots and twisting them into one mass many combinations of color are made. The tubes are carefully sorted by diameters and chipped into fragments of uniform size. These pieces are stirred in a mixture of sand and ashes, which fills the holes and prevents the sides from closing together when they are heated. They are next placed in a kind of frying pan, constantly stirred over a fire until the edges are rounded into a globular form. When cool they are shaken in one set of sieves until the ashes are shaken in one set of sieves until the ashes are separated, and in another series of sieves until they are perfectly sorted by sizes. Then they are threaded by children, tied in bundles and exported to the ends of the earth. France has long produced the "pearl beads," which, in the finer forms, are close imitations of pearls. They are said to have been invented by M. Jaquin, in 1656. The common variety threaded for ornament, is blown from glass tubes. An expert workman can blow 5000 or 6000 globules in a day. They are lined with powdered fish scales and filled with wax. It takes 16,000 fish to make a pound of the scaly essence of pearl. Until recently the heirs of Jacquin still carried on a large factory of these mock pearls. The best of them are blown irregular, to counterfeit nature. Some in pear shape, others like olives, and they easily pass for genuine. Imitation gems formerly employed the chief attention of the highest artificers in glass. They are still the chief idea of ornamental glass in China. In the ancient and middle ages they circulated everywhere without much danger of discovery, and their formulas were held as precious secrets. Clancourt first published their compositions in 1696. Now they are common property; and, with the growth of science in the past century, an expert knowledge has become widely disseminated, which easily detectt the paste from the real jewel—particularly as the modern false stones are less successful copies than the old glassmakers produced. More tudy is now given to artificial gems, which are true gems, being composed of the same material as the genuine ones, but manufactured.

A FRENCH STATESMAN'S TRIBUTE.

What the Americans Did That the French Neglected.

It is not merely to the absence of any powerful rival, or to the boundless space open to their population, that the United States of America have owed their singular success. The rapidity and the serenity of their rise to greatness are not the results of such fortunate accidents alone, but are to be attributed in a great degree to moral causes. They rose into existence as a state under the banner of right and justice, and their revolution began an act of defense. They claimed guarantees and asserted liberties which were inscribed in their charters, and which the English parliament itself, though it now refused them to its subjects, had formerly triumphantly affirmed and asserted in the mother country with far greater violence and disorder than were occasioned by American resistance. Strictly speaking, the Americans did not attempt a revolution. Each of the colonies already enjoyed a free government as to its internal affairs, and when it became a state found little change desirable in the organization of power and of laws affecting the daily affairs of life.

There was not greater perturbation in social than in political order. Neither did men's minds undergo a great revolution; the moral gravity and the practical good sense of the old Puritans survived in most of the admirers of the French philosophers in America. The mass of the population remained profoundly Christian, as warmly attached to its creed as to its liberty. The ideas and passions which convulse society under the name of democracy ferment in the United States, but have there been controlled and purified by Christianity, by the excellent political traditions and the strong habit of obedience to law, which, in the midst of liberty, govern the population. They moderate its actions, and often save it, unknown to itself, from its own intemperance. It is to these tutelary principles, which presided over the origin of the American Revolution, that it owes its success. May heaven grant that in the formidable struggle which they have now to sustain on every side, they may continue to guide this powerful people, and may be always at hand to warn them in time of the abysses which lie so near their path.—Guizot, writing in 1849.

Pussy in the Witness-Box.

A valuable Newfoundland dog, named Major, having strayed from his owner's house, was claimed in all good faith by another gentleman who recognized the dog as his own lost Newfoundland. Argument and persuasion failing, suit was brought to recover Major, and the case was regularly brought into court and came to trial about Christmas time, before a judge and a jury.

Witnesses testified that it was Major, and that it was *not* Major—the animal meanwhile, going freely to either of its claimants, seeming quite indifferent as to which might finally secure him. A week was taken up with conflicting testimony, and neither judge nor jury were the wiser, or better prepared to render a decision.

At this point a woman living in the same house with Major's owner declared that her cat could settle the question, since the cat and Major were on terms of great friendship, eating and playing together, and sleeping on the same rug, while the cat was the sworn foe of all other canines, and had worsted many in a fair fight.

Here was a solution by which all parties to the controversy were willing to abide, and a formal writ was accordingly issued in the name of the people of the State, commanding "all and singular, the owner or owners of a certain Maltese cat to produce the living body of the said animal before the Hon. So-and-so, a justice duly and legally commissioned by the people of the commonwealth aforesaid," at a given time and place duly specified in the writ, and "thereof to fail not at their own proper peril."

At the time appointed the momentous cat was duly produced before the honorable court. The record does not state whether Puss was duly sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," nor whether his owner was required to act as proxy for him in this respect.

However this may have been, he proceeded to vindicate his mistress's assertions, first with regard to his fighting qualities, for, on the introduction of some strange animals of the canine species, brought by direction of the dignified court, he dilated his tail to most majestic proportions, arched his back in monumental style, and gave battle, to the satisfaction of the spectators, if not to that of his adversaries, clearing the room in fine style, and in an exceedingly brief space of time. Next, Major was brought in, whereupon Pussy's warlike mood and demeanor were speedily changed to demonstrations of acquaintance and good-fellowship, the animals recognizing each other to the satisfaction of all concerned, and immediately terminating by this conclusive evidence a suit, which, except for the shrewd thought of a woman, might have dragged on interminably and led to rancor and strife.

DECORATION.

THE LUXURY OF A ROSE JAR.

A delightful perfume for halls or parlors in dwelling houses or hotels can be easily procured at this season of the year, and it is such a pure yet delicious odor that it charms every one. It is simply a rose jar, which should be opened for about one hour every morning, and then carefully closed. A writer in one of our English contemporaries describes the best method for stocking the jar, and in doing it suggests the preparation of the rose stock should be detailed to the caretaking member of the family, who never forgets anything. Gather the rose petals in the morning, let them stand in a cool place, toss them up lightly for one hour to dry; then put them in layers, with salt sprinkled over each layer, in a large covered dish; a glass butter dish is a convenient receptacle. You can add to this for several mornings, till you have enough stock, from one pint to a quart, according to the size of the jar; stir every morning. and let the whole stand for ten days. Then transfer it to a glass fruit jar, in the bottom of which you have placed two ounces of allspice, coarsely ground, and as much stick cinnamon broken coarsely. This may now stand for six weeks, closely covered, when it is ready for the permanent jar, which may be as pretty as your ingenuity can devise or your means purchase. Those with double covers are the best, and very pretty ones in the blue and white Japanese ware, holding over a quart, can be bought at low prices.

Having ready one ounce each of cloves, allspice. cinnamon and mace, all ground, (not fine;) one ounce of orris root, bruised and shredded; two ounces of lavender flowers, and a small quantity of any other sweet-scented dried flowers or herbs. Mix together, and put into the jar in alternate layers with the rose stock, and a few drops of oil of rose, geranium or violet, and pour over the whole one quarter pint of good cologne. This will last for years, though from time to time you may add a little lavender or orange flower water, or any nice perfume, and some seasons a few fresh rose petals. You will derive a satisfaction from the labor only to be estimated by the happy owners of similar jars.

ONE WAY TO DISPOSE OF ADVERTISING CARDS.

Procure two thin, smooth boards about thirty inches long and ten inches wide, or any other size if preferred, although the cards cannot be arranged to as good advantage if the board is much smaller. Cover one with Turkey red and the other with indigo blue calico, by stretching smoothly over one side and tacking down the edges on the back. Then arrange the cards loosely, and so as not to look too set on the cloth, taking care to have the corner of one card cover the advertisement on another, and allowing the cloth to show between them. Fasten down the cards with ornamental tacks, and hang with ribbon or cord, and you have a pair of pretty panels.

A LARGE ORNAMENTAL FAN.

Take three sheets of stiff wrapping paper, and mucilage them together at the ends, one overlapping the other, making a piece long enough to plait into a fan. Collect all your odds and ends of wall paper, the more varieties the better, and paste them on the paper crazy work fashion, putting the different patterns on in all kinds of shapes and corners. Finish with a rich piece of bordering and then lay in plaites five or six inches deep, tying them together with ribbon or several pieces of ribbon, and tack on the wall in a slanting shape.

A NOTABLE BOUDOIR.

One of the most original rooms in a recently finished and very artistic house has the walls painted in designs imitating certain old French tapestries of landscapes with figures in delicate tints—nymphs bathing, fairies dancing in gauzy draperies, swans floating in streams and birds flying through blue distances. This wall is divided from the wide frieze by a gilt moulding. The beauty of the decoration is enhanced by a thin scant curtain of bolting cloth which is hung from the moulding and reaches to the floor. This drapery is arranged so as to sway gently to and fro with the slightest current of air and gives an effect of atmosphere to the pictures, making them appear like natural scenes, and softening their coloring in a remarkable way. The frieze is without covering, and painted in a masterly way. It represents a pale blue sky with fleecy white and pinkish clouds, and small black birds on the wing, far apart.

The furniture of the room is in harmony with the walls, and is of white enameled wood ornamented with delicate railings and fine gold lines. Chairs and lounge are upholstered in pale gray green and white damask. The floor is of polished white wood with a rug as thick as wood moss, and of the same gray green color. A scarf of gray green India silk is draped over mantel of carved white wood, and over the mirror above. Screens of gray green velours, set in white wood, are embroidered with gold, and the curtains and portieres are of gray green with tall shadowy white lilies and iris flowers mingled in the pattern.

Working Girls in New York.

Girls who get positions as 'salesladies' in stores must begin at $2 per week, and the highest pay they can hope for is $8, and they must dress nicely. The higher in the social scale the position, the more is required in the way of dress. Shirt makers get 28 to 35 cents a dozen for men's white shirts, and two dozen is a big day's work. Women and children's underwear and wrappers are as badly paid, and the most expert operator, by working every hour of the day and far into the night all the time, can scarcely pay for the barest existence, let alone save anything for her inevitable day of need. Cravat making and men's underwear are paid for at starvation price, and one of three things is bound to happen—the girl finds a husband, a grave or worse, for human nature cannot stand the awful strain.

Literature has her quacks no less than medicine, and they are divided into two classes: those who have erudition without genius, and those who have volubility without depth. We shall get second-hand sense from the one, and original nonsense from the other.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Every passing year deprives us of something.

Trouble is the common heritage of our race.

When rogues agree honest men catch the deuce.

You must stand your ground in the day of trouble.

No gift can make rich those who are poor in wisdom.

The politician is lost who hesitates long enough to explain.

Now that I have a sheep and a cow everybody bids me good morning.

Ambition thinks no face so beautiful as that which looks from under a crown.

It is not true love that makes all things easy; it makes us choose what is difficult.

It is folly to believe that one can faithfully love who does not love faithfulness.

The Christian is like the ripening corn; the riper he grows the more lowly he bends his head.

He that would be angry and sin not, must not be angry with anything but sin.

If you would have a faithful servant and one that you will like, serve yourself.

The grocer's right of weight is one of the most important adjuncts of his business.

The man who believes in nothing is as big a fool as he who believes in everything.

Some people you like until you find them out, and others you do not like until you find them out.

Some men would rather be rich than handsome, but every woman in the universe would rather be both.

The gain of lying is nothing else but not to be trusted by any, nor to be believed when we say the truth.

Nature when she plants a vegetable poison, generally provides an antidote; so in the moral world, she causes sympathies to spring up by the side of antipathies.

Positiveness is a most absurd foible; if you are in the right it lessens your triumph; if in the wrong it adds shame to your defeat.

Life is continually weighing us in very sensitive scales, and telling every one of us precisely what his real weight is to the last grain of dust.

Gratitude becomes selfishness when it is too profuse; to be overthanked for one favor is in effect to be paving the way for another.

Be cheerful, and seek no external help, nor the tranquility which others give. A man must stand erect, not be kept erect by others.

Nothing ever causes a young man greater surprise than to find out that some one has fallen in love with his sister.

Have the coolness to cut the most agreeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced that he lacks principle; a friend should bear with a friend's infirmities, but not with his vices.

To find fault is the very easiest thing in the world, to invite criticism and to profit by it, is the only unequivocal proof of a great mind.

We are more forcibly pursuaded in general by the reasons that we ourselves discover, than by those that come from the minds of others.

The world is made of such hard, flinty substance against which your better and holier thoughts will be striking fire; see to it that the sparks do not burn you.

The last word is an "infernal machine," and married folks should no more struggle for it than for a hundred pound shell with the fuse lighted.

In all contentions between wit and violence, prudence and rudeness, learning and the sword, the strong hand took it first, and the strong head possessed it last.

Much as friends add to the happiness and value of life, we must in the main depend on ourselves; and every one is his own best friend or worst enemy.

You will find that the mere resolve not to be useless, and the honest desire to help other people, will, in the quickest and most delicate ways, improve yourself.

Whatever mitigates the woes or increases the happiness of others is a just criterion of righteousness. One should not quarrel with a dog without a reason sufficient to vindicate one through all the courts of morality.

He is a weak man who cannot twist and weave the threads of his feelings however fine, however tangled, however strained or however strong, into the great cable of Purpose, by which he lies moored to his life of action.

The happiness of life is made up of minute fractions, the little soon forgotten charities of a kiss, or a smile, a kind look, a heartfelt compliment, and the countless infinitessimals of pleasurable thought and genial feeling.

Affection is the stepping stone to God. The heart is our only measure of infinitude. The mind tires of greatness, the heart never. Thought is worried, and weakened in its flight through immensity of space, but love soars around the throne of the Highest with added blessings and strength.

As the tree is fertilized by its own broken branches and falling leaves, and grows out of its own decay, so men and nations are bettered and improved by trial and refined out of their bitter hopes and blighted expectations.

The family is the miniature commonwealth upon whose integrity the safety of the larger commonwealth depends. It is the seed-plot of all morality. We express the noblest longings of the human heart when we speak of a time to come in which all mankind will be united as one family.

Occasions of learning and self-improvement come, stay with us for a while, then pass. And the wheels of time shall not be reversed to bring them back, once they are gone. If we neglect them, we shall be permanent losers for life.

KILLED IN A STORM.

A TEMPEST OF WIND AND RAIN VISITS CHICAGO.

AN UNFINISHED BUILDING WRECKED, ITS FALL CRUSHES A COTTAGE AND KILLS SEVEN PERSONS.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The storm of last night was one of the most severe that has ever visited this section of the country. The rainfall was the greatest ever known here in a like period, over four inches in two hours and fifteen minutes. As nearly as can be ascertained it was 7.20 o'clock when a terrible gale of wind struck a three-story brick building, which stood at the corner of Leavitt street, and which had not yet been roofed; it toppled and fell on a cottage at 7.47 crushing it as though it was paper and burying the inmates beneath the ruins.

The three front rooms of the cottage were occupied by Cornelius Ferdinandus, a Hollander, and his family consisting of his wife, Reka, and his five children, the eldest a girl of 12 and the youngest an infant of one year. In the three rear rooms lived Charles Bock, a German laborer, and his wife, Amelia, and three children, the eldest 13 and the youngest six years of age. As soon as possible an alarm was sent to the Hinman Street Police Station, and Lieutenant Beck and every officer on night duty, eighteen in all, responded. Engine Company 23 and 36, and Truck 12 was also quickly at the scene of the disaster. There was not a trace of the cottage to be seen. It had been buried completely out of sight, but the painful cries of a child were heard through the shrieking of the gale. With a will the firemen and policemen went to work to remove the debris, and shortly after 11 o'clock the bodies of all who were known to have been in the building were taken out.

The dead are: Cornelius Ferdinandus, aged 33; Reka Ferdinandus, his wife, aged 31; Cora Ferdinandus, aged 5; May Ferdinandus, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinandus, aged 1 year; Amelia Bock, wife of Carl Bock, aged 39; Annie Bock, aged 8; Albert Bock, aged 6.

The wounded are: Carl Bock, aged 43, slightly crushed; August Bock, aged 13, skull crushed and will probably die.

Taken to the county hospital: Linda Ferdinandus, aged 10, badly crushed; Luda Ferdinandus, aged 8, slightly hurt; Gertrude Ferdinandus, aged 3, skull fractured and cannot survive.

Ernest Blooter, the owner of a lumber yard at Sixty-sixth and Wallace streets, was instantly killed by an Eastern Illinois engine during last night's storm, and Henry Dues, one of his employes, was badly hurt. The men were crossing the track at Sixty-sixth street. They waited for a freight train to pass and then started to cross. The rain blinded them. An engine approaching from the opposite direction struck them down.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A brick building, in the course of construction, at the northeast corner of Oakley avenue and Twenty-first street, not far from the Leavitt street disaster, was blown down during last night's storm on a cottage in the rear, but, fortunately, none of the occupants were killed.

The families of W. H. Keefe, the owner of the building, and John Hayes, occupied the cottage. The only persons serious hurt were a little girl of 12 years, who received a cut two inches long across the side of her head, and a boy, whose spine was injured. Neither of these wounds is necessarily fatal.

Charles Shaffer, a boy 6 years old, who lived with his parents at 3333 Yorktown street, was killed last night, by lightning during the storm. He was sitting by the fireplace at his home when lightning struck the house, and, going down the chimney, killed the lad instantly. The house was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. Other members of the family were considerably shocked.

Four unfinished brick houses at Rockwell and Sixteenth streets were blown down last night, while the storm was at its height. Shortly before 8 o'clock the storm struck the row. They swayed for a few seconds, and then fell. About 15 minutes before the crash came a pedestrian was seen to take refuge from the rain in one of the houses, but it is thought he escaped the falling brick and timbers. There were no workmen in the building at the time, and it is not thought that any one was injured.

The houses were wrecked completely, nothing but the foundations remaining, with a pile of ruins on top. A fifth house, similar in construction to the other four and adjoining them, remained standing. The wrecked houses were two stories high, with basement. The outside walls and roof were completed, but none of the inside work was done. The houses will be almost a total loss.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A despatch from Parkersburg, W. Va., says: Further details of the disastrous flood in Wirt county have been received. The brother of Thomas Hughes, whose wife and children were drowned Sunday, has arrived from Pittsburg to assist in the care of his brother, who is dying from injuries received. Thomas Black, who lived close to the Hughes family, and who was drowned with his wife, had but recently been married. A circus was showing on Tucker creek when the cloud-burst struck that section. The flood struck the show just after the performance began, and tore the canvas to shreds, utterly wrecking and ruining the whole concern, carrying off horses, wagons and tents. Miss D'Alma, who performed on the trapeze, was drowned. It is reported that some employes also lost their lives, but the whole section of country where the misfortune occurred is still in such a state of confusion that it is impossible to get full particulars. Saulsbury, on the Big Ligart river, is virtually wiped out of existence.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 28.—Telephone reports from above say there was a terrible rain and flood Friday night in the upper waters of the Little Kanawha. Reports from Grantsville say Calhoun county was devastated, and crops, fences and houses were washed away during the night. Several lives are also reported lost. Particulars are hard to get.

The river at Grantsville is reported to be 15 feet and rising rapidly. Reports from other sections along the Little Kanawha state that a fearful storm occurred during the night and much property was destroyed. Middle Island and all big creeks above in Pleasant county are reported rising rapidly. Bear run, Ritchy county, suffered terribly. The loss is reported at no less than $650,000.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The storm of Saturday night was even more severe than had been supposed, great as was the uproar of the elements and visible the effects. The unprecedented rain fall, the high wind and the incessant lightning caused a loss of property that is difficulty to estimate. All kinds of property suffered—goods in cellars and basements, streets, shade trees, sidewalks, lawns, shrubbery, driveways, unfinished buildings and dwellings. There were 44 alarms of fire—many from lightning and most from the destruction of the insulation of the electric light wires. Fire, water, wind and hail combined caused a loss probably in excess of $1,000,000, and possibly as much again.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 29.—The severest storm ever known here struck the city Saturday afternoon. It came in the shape of a towering cloud that seemed to burst over the city, accompanied by a terrific wind which filled the air with all kinds of loose matter. Trees were torn up and twisted from their roots. A house was carried from its foundation and wrecked. The Superior Lumber Company's refuse burner was blown down. The smoke stack on another mill was also wrecked. Nearly two hundred thousand feet of lumber were blown off the dock into the bay. Several sail boats on the bay were capsized but there was no loss of life.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—Specials to the *Evening Wisconsin* from points in Rock and Jefferson counties say the tobacco crop in those sections was completely ruined by a hail storm on Saturday afternoon. The plants were ready to be topped and the loss is irreparable. Other crops were not much injured.

KANKAKEE, July 29.—A storm of great severity visited this city Saturday night. The rain-fall was extremely heavy and was accompanied by terrible lightning. Several buildings, including Grace Methodist Church, were struck by lightning, and orchard and shade trees were damaged. The loss to crops is heavy, corn and oats having suffered greatly.

FINDLAY, O., July 29.—A tremendous storm of wind, hail and rain swept over this city last evening, blowing down fences, trees, outhouses and unfinished buildings, and doing a great deal of damage of a general character. The wind was terrific and the rainfall tremendous, while hail as large as hickory nuts fell. It was the most destructive storm of the year, and the loss to property is likely to be very great.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—The most disastrous storm that has visited this vicinity occurred this afternoon and evening. In this city cellars were flooded and sewers bursted. Work had to be suspended in the factories in the lower section. A washout occurred on the Morris and Essex Railroad, at South Orange, and trains were delayed for many hours.

In South Orange several buildings, including the Post Office, were carried away, and 250 barrels of flour were washed out of one storehouse. In Orange Valley the water is up to the second-story windows, and great damage has been done to the stock in the numerous hat factories there. People were compelled to paddle around on planks and to swim in order to get to places of safety on high ground.

Bloomfield and Mt. Clare also report great damage to property. No lives are known to have been lost. The greatest alarm prevails around Milburn. Above it is the Orange water reservoir dam, which is not regarded as safe. Should it burst it would overflow Milburn and other small towns along the Rahway river, of which it is the source, and the damage would reach as far as Rahway.

At 10 o'clock to-night the dam was reported all right, but the inhabitants of the towns were preparing to move to higher grounds. Nearly every road in the country is impassible, as all the bridges have been washed away.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 30—The greatest flood Plainfield has ever known followed the heavy and unusual downpour of rain this afternoon, and a number of washouts and broken dams are reported. At 1 o'clock Coddington's dam, on Stony brook, gave way, and the large body of water carried away the Coddington ice houses and threatened the Green Valley Mills with total destruction. The damage along the course of this stream will prove to be heavy, for many barns and other buildings were washed away.

At 20 minutes to 6 o'clock Siers's dam, on Green brook, collapsed, precipitating a great body of water directly through the centre of this town. Green brook divides the two counties of Somerset and Union, and running, as it does, through the town centre, is built entirely over. When the water in a great torrent rushed down the stream and found its way blocked by buildings, it forced its way around into the streets. Somerset street was completely flooded, and many small buildings were washed away and demolished.

Several houses situated along the brook were flooded and the inhabitants compelled to move in short order. French's mills and carriage factory are threatened with destruction, and, if the rain continues, will probably go. All the cellars and first floors on Somerset street are flooded, and the damage to property will be great.

The great cut on the Jersey Central Railroad at Fanwood was also flooded this afternoon, the track being entirely submerged. Freight and coal trains are held at Plainfield and below.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 30.—At about 7 o'clock this morning a cyclone struck Ellis Corners, Ulster county, four miles west of Highland, destroying a large amount of property and injuring a number of persons.

The house and barn of John Nelson were saruck and completely demolished, broken timbers being carried hundreds of feet. Mr. Nelson and his wife were blown out of the house along with the flying timbers, and both were seriously but not fatally injured.

Bed quilts and dresses belonging to Mrs. Nelson were found in a pond four miles from the scene of the accident. Huge timbers were also found stuck up in the mountains some distance away. The loss will be very heavy.

Two barns, belonging to Patrick McGowan, were totally destroyed. Mr. McGowan, who is 80 years old, was so badly injured that no hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Lightning struck in this city and various places throughout the county, but no serious damage is reported.

In the Hudson river valley the rain was very heavy. There was a wash on the Hudson River Railroad track at Riverdale, which detained trains about an hour. Telegraph wires were interfered with.

ELMIRA, July 30.—A terrific rain storm that commenced at 3 o'clock and lasted until 6.30 this morning raised the Chemung river five feet to-day. Considerable damage has been done along the creeks. The bridges in Watkins Glen were damaged by the flood. The Fallbreak Railroad, in the Cowanesque Valley, has been badly damaged.

A special from Corning, N. Y., says: "There was a terrific rainfall here last night, beginning about one o'clock and lasting several hours. Monkey Run creek again flooded the western part of the village. The creek passed under the Erie Railroad, which was submerged, and great heaps of gravel and flood-drift were piled upon the roadbed. A large gang of Italians were working for hours to keep the channel free. All the Erie trains were blocked until 8 o'clock this evening, when the tracks were cleared. The creek is higher than it was during the great flood, and the river is also booming, but still has many feet to rise to do any mischief.

"The rainfall resembled a cloud-burst, and came without warning, except a large flash of lightning, and then the water poured down. At 4.30 this morning it looked so threatening that the fire alarm was sounded, and citizens have since been ready for any emergency."

NORRISTOWN, Pa., July 31.—Not since 1869 has the Schuylkill river been as high at this point as it was to-day, reaching its greatest height at 4 o'clock, when the gauge showed 17 feet above low water mark. The Stony creek, which drains considerable hilly country, and empties into the Schuylkill, was also very turbulent, threatening damage to property. The new factory at the glass works was surrounded by the water, and the Reading Railroad tracks below Norristown entirely submerged. The tow path between the Schuylkill and canal at Bridgeport was covered with several feet of water for a considerable distance, making the artificial waterway and the Schuylkill one wide surging stream. At Spring Mill and Conshohocken the Reading Railroad tracks were under six inches of water, and at the latter place the passenger station was entirely surrounded, rendering it practically inaccessible for the time. Vast quantities of logs, fencing and grain in sheats floated down the stream, but no serious damage has been reported.

The Perkiomen, which has its confluence with the Schuylkill a short distance below Phœnixville, was bank full, and a number of small bridges over that stream were carried away, meadow lands inundated and fencing destroyed. The continuous rains have proved disastrous to much of the oat crop in this section of the country, the straw having literally rotted while farmers were attempting to dry it preparatory to hauling it to their barns.

WEST CHESTER, July 31.—At about 10.30 o'clock this morning the rain fell in solid sheets for some minutes. Instantly streets assumed the appearance of rushing creeks, sewers were flooded, pavements submerged and cellars deluged. Fortunately the rain was of short duration and the water speedily subsided.

On White Clay creek, at a point near Pomeroy, this county, a bridge on the Pomeroy and Delaware Railroad was swept away by the flood, which leaped beyond the banks of the stream in five minutes. In its course it tore away large trees and soon the tide was carrying with it many pig pens, coops, small outhouses and lumber.

At the Valley Creek bridge, near Whitford, the lowlands presented a huge river, and travel was for hours impeded. One farmer, residing near by, found that his house was fast becoming surrounded, and, taking his wife and children, fled to a neighbor's house, across the fields, where they remained during the day. The Brandywine was very high, but no damage is reported.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 31.—The first dam to break in this vicinity was at Feltville, five miles north of here. The break occurred at 4 o'clock, and the rush of water carried away and absolutely obliterated two small dams below it at Seely's paper mill, causing a loss of $20,000. The water rushed on down to Scotch Plains, completely inundating the village. Cellars were flooded and all the bridges were swept away. The Baptist church here is badly damaged, and the old cemetery surrounding it washed out, in many places exposing the graves. The Derby Fur Mill here lost $10,000 in stock and machinery. The great body of water divided, a part of it forcing its way for a mile across the fields until it reached Cedar Brook, a little stream running through the eastern portion of Plainfield. The brook became a river, and then a lake, and a portion of Plainfield's choicest resident locality was under water up to the first story of the houses. Every household has its losses. The heaviest loser here is Job Male, the Mayor of the town, who owns more than a hundred of these handsome dwellings. His property is damaged to the extent of $20,000. The property of Leo Daft, the electrician, is badly damaged. B. Bowers loses $5000 by damage to his furniture. James Martine loses several valuable cows. The Park Avenue Baptist Church was threatened with destruction. The foundation at the rear was washed out, but the building is safe, though damaged to the extent of $2000. Many gallant rescues were made in this part of the town of people who, becoming frightened, attempted to leave their homes and were caught in the flood. Eugene Laine, Assistant Fire Chief, was swept down the stream while out in a boat assisting others, but was rescued by means of ropes thrown to him.

The breaking of Tiers dam threatened to cut a big swath through the business portion of the town, as a brook which runs through that part of the place is bridged over with buildings on Somerset street. The space underneath was not sufficient to carry off the water, and it backed up into the street. Somerset street was six feet under water. Martin's blacksmith shop and several smaller buildings were lifted and thrown in a heap into the middle of the street.

French's mill was undermined and stands suspended over a yawning gap. His carriage factory is tottering and may fall. Blimm's Hotel stands with its foundations exposed to the very bottom. Hiram's carriage factory is badly damaged, and Ryer's carriage repository was damage $10,000.

NEWARK, N. J. July 31.—Reports from all over Essex county indicate that the damage by the storm, which is still raging, will be much greater than was thought last night. Bloomfield suffered most severely by the breaking of Fritz's dam. Fifty families were driven from their houses, but no lives were lost or injury inflicted. The water is subsiding this morning and the people are returning to their houses. The dam across the river at Belleville broke last night and flooded Mills street, and did considerable damage to property in the low section of the town.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 31.—The rains have been very severe in this vicinity. The Delaware and Raritan canal is full, and the Millstone river is rising. Fences are down and roadways are in a horrible condition. The residence of Rev. Mr. Gosman, a graduate of Princeton, and for nearly 40 years Pastor of the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church, was struck by lightning last evening and damaged considerably.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 31.—During the past 48 hours the entire Delaware and Chesapeake peninsula has suffered from tremendous rain storms, that have resulted in many sections in disastrous floods and washouts. In this city heavy showers of rain have fallen at intervals for two days past, and the streets have been rivers of water. The low lying districts of the city are inundated to-night. The Brandywine is seven feet above high tide mark, and still rising.

Reports from Salisbury, Md., state that the same situation prevails in Wicomico and Somerset counties. Hundreds of small county road bridges are swept away, and in some parts of the two counties water stands several inches deep in the fields, and from 12 to 20 inches on the roads for miles.

A SINGULAR EXPLOSION.

FIERCE FLAME BURST FROM A CULM BANK AT SHAMOKIN.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 31.—At three o'clock this afternoon George Faheland and Thomas Hayes were dumping rock on the Luke Fidler culm bank, near this place, when Hayes glanced down the bank, which is 150 feet high, and almost lost his senses on beholding a myriad of flames leaping high in the air from the centre.

Then a vast upheaval of blazing rock and dirt shot 50 feet heavenward. A beautiful transformation scene followed when a three foot thick and 50 foot wide stream of fire flowed down the bank like a stream, taking its course from the base through the lot and on toward the house of Patrick Boney, 100 feet distant, and in which were his wife, mother and five children.

The dense volumes of smoke at this period obscured everything from sight for miles around for a minute, and when it passed away a mass of fire surged and tossed around Boney's home. As the flames were about to destroy the house another monstrous slide of dirt occurred and followed the path of fire until it reached the first mass.

The flames consumed the dirt rapidly, but a stream of rocks finally covered the fire, and together with a heavy rain extinguished the flames. The inmates of the house were almost smothered with smoke and gas. The bank was fired several years ago by spontaneous combustion. For four months past wet dirt has been dumped just over the spot where it now appears a fire had been smouldering for some time, and had eaten out a large cavity, which was filled with gas. When the dirt became dry the gas escaped, causing this unprecedented explosion. The people are fearful that many other banks hereabouts will explode and great loss of life ensue.

—A dog, supposed to be mad, ran amuck in Hoboken, New Jersey, on the morning of the 29th, and bit four persons, a horse and another dog. He was then killed.

—By an accident to a passenger train on the New Orleans and Shell Beach Railroad on the evening of the 28th, caused by the spreading of the rails, the engineer and one passenger were severely injured, and a number of passengers slightly so. A despatch from Peoria says that a boat in which Frank Kowalt and Hannah Shearer went rowing was found upside down on the morning of the 29th, and the parties are supposed to have been drowned. Russell Armstrong, a well-known resident of Kansas City, on the 29th fell between the cars on the elevated railroad, and had both legs cut off.

Only the few favored by fortune can scale the rock of fame; but there is plenty of other work to be done by the multitude as good and true in its way, if not so enduring.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—While attempting to arrest a man whom he presumed to be a burglar, Policeman Sylvester E. Fish, of Chicago, was on the morning of the 29th shot in the head and will probably die. Three or four arrests have been made, and it is believed the number includes the man who did the shooting.

—L. D. Dimrick, a livery stable keeper of Rock Island, Ill., was found by his wife in a disreputable house on the evening of the 27th, and in a tussle that ensued Dimick was shot through the body and lies in a critical condition. Mrs. Dimick, who was arrested, claims that she meant to shoot some one else.

—C. A. Herbert, of Hagerstown, Md., was on the 29th sentenced by a justice to receive fifteen lashes and undergo five days imprisonment for wife beating. The first part of the sentence was duly executed, this being only the second case of the kind in Maryland. An unknown man at Chicago on the 29th hired a boat, rowed out on the lake and shot himself, his body falling into the water. He was about 25 years old. John Brown, of Kansas, a painter, committed suicide by hanging on the 29th, at Jacksonville, Fla.

—In Chicago, on the 29th, the five men indicted for the murder of Dr. Cronin, Coughlin, Beggs, Woodruff, Kunze and O'Sullivan, were arraigned in Judge Horton's court, and all pleaded not guilty. In the cases of Beggs, Coughlin, Woodruff and Kunze a motion to quash the indictments was rendered.

—The work of the Indian Commissioners at the White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota, is reported to be a success, nearly 200 names being secured for the agreement. This will open 3,000,000 acres to settlement.

—William Schick and Mrs. Hannah Becker were killed and Henry P. Festner was probably fatally injured in Louisville, Ky., on the 29th ult., by being struck by a train while trying to cross the Louisville Southern Railroad tracks in a wagon. Mrs. Snodgrass and her two children, aged 9 and 6 respectively, were drowned in White river at Rockford, Ark., on the 29th ult., while attempting to cross the stream in a wagon. The wagon was caught in the current and carried down the river. The driver cut the horses loose and escaped with them. Emory Stone was drowned on the 29th ult., while bathing in Leeds creek, near his home, near Easton, Maryland. He was 27 years of age, and unmarried. He was born in Philadelphia, his father and grandfather having been prominent business men of Philadelphia.

—Information has reached Helena, Mont., of the probable murder and robbery of a family of Flathead Indians in the Sun River region. Their camp has been found with the charred remains of three or four people, and little doubt is entertained but that they were robbed of their horses and outfit and murdered. Mrs. Isabelle Everson, an aged woman living alone at Edgerton, Wisconsin, was found dead in bed on the morning of the 30th ult., with her neck broken and other evidences of murder. A chest supposed to contain her money had been rifled. Colonel John Arkins, editor of the Denver (Col.) *News*, was assaulted on the evening of the 29th ult. by "Soapy" Smith, leader of a gang of "crooks," upon whom the newspaper had been waging war, and was seriously injured. Smith was arrested.

—J. H. Faunce and his wife, of Springfield, Ill., have been arrested on the charge of poisoning their two sons, Luther and William. Luther died, but the other lad recovered. Faunce confessed he had purchased the poison for his wife, who told him she wanted to kill a dog, but subsequently told him she wanted to poison the boys, because they caused her too much trouble.

—Herman Carman, aged 65 years, on the 30th ult., shot himself in the mouth with suicidal intent, in Chicago, and is not expected to recover. He owned about $150,000 in real estate, and is to have been driven to desperation by a depreciation in the value of some of his property. P. W. Jones, a salesman for the Missouri Glass Company, at St. Louis, committed suicide on the 30th ult., by drowning himself, at the Natatorium in that city. Henry Parker, a bookkeeper employed by the Consolidated Gas Company, New York, committed suicide on the 30th ult., by taking poison. The body of Samuel R. Justison, a well-known resident of Brighton, Illinois, was found in the river at Alton on the 29th ult., with a pistol shot wound in the head. He is thought to have been murdered and thrown into the river.

—Nine persons were poisoned in Burlington, Wisconsin, on the evening of the 29th ult., by eating dried beef shipped to local dealers by a Chicago firm. Two of the poisoned are in a precarious condition. It is said the "cats and dogs which were given the meat would not eat it."

—At Winnepeg, on the 30th ult., the full Court gave judgment in the Martin Burke appeal, finding that there were no grounds for reversing the action of Judge Blair, who committed Burke for extradition. The prisoner therefore will be sent to Chicago as soon as the necessary order is received from Ottawa. The Chicago Chief of Police, on the 30th ult., started for Winnepeg to superintend the work of bringing Burke and the witnesses, Carlson and Mortensen, back to Chicago.

—Paul Cloder, aged 11 years, was drowned in the Mystic river, near Bedford, Mass., on the 29th, by the capsizing of a sail-boat. William Dervish, aged 38 years, was killed yesterday in Prospect Colliery, at Wilkesbarre, by an explosion of gas. Henry Beavers, who lives near Rutledge, Ga., left home on the evening of the 29th ult., leaving a loaded shotgun with his wife, with the injunction that she was to "shoot anybody who bothered her." He returned at 10 o'clock, and, thinking to have some fun, refused to tell Mrs. Beavers who he was. She shot him in the neck, and he will probably die.

—A south-bound passenger train on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad collided with a north-bound passenger train at Lawton, twelve miles south of Alexandria, on the evening of the 1st. The engineer of the south-bound train, Jerry Desmond, was killed, and Conductor Newman, of the north-bound train, was badly injured. Conductor Howell, of the south-bound train, and a lady passenger were slightly hurt. A passenger train and a "wild" engine collided near Oxford, Ohio, on the evening of the 31st. Charles Lee, fireman, was killed, and five other train men were injured, one, named John Dougherty, perhaps fatally. No passenger was hurt. William Logan, of Milton, was struck and killed by a train at Watsontown, Penna., on the 1st.

—Jackson Graves, a well-known resident of Ithaca, New York, is lying at the point of death, as a result of being stung by a swarm of bees.

—While Ole Erickson, a Chicago butcher, was on the 1st trying to hitch his horse to a wagon, the animal bit him on the leg and then dashed off, "foaming at the mouth and evidently mad." It bit eight horses, ran over a little child, bit a piece from the hand of G. W. Duffy, who tried to stop him, and was finally killed by a policeman.

—Forest fires continue without abatement in Montana, and the smoke is so thick that at Helena the sun has been obscured for the last six days. The losses thus far on all kinds of property are estimated at $500,000.

—Fred Fara, aged 25 years, went to the residence of his father-in-law, at New York, on the evening of the 31st ult., and calling his wife, from whom he had been separated, shot and killed her. He then went to his home and blew out his brains.

—Michael Ryan, being insane, jumped from a car window on a Pennsylvania Railroad train near Huntingdon, Penna., early on the morning of 1st, and was dangerously, if not fatally, injured. He said "the Lord prompted him to the act." He gave New London as his place of residence. In his pockets were a ticket from Cincinnati and several hundred dollars in money.

—Abraham Finkbone, aged 26 years, committed suicide, on the 1st, by hanging himself in his cell in the county jail at Reading, where he was confined on a charge of setting fire four times to the lumber yard of the Reading Lumber Company, entailing a loss of over $30,000. John Hronek, one of the Chicago Anarchists, serving a twelve-years sentence for making dynamite bombs, attempted to commit suicide in the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, on the 31st ult. He cut the arteries in one of his arms with a saddle knife.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

The way to git ennything iz to ackt just az tho yu didn't kare whether yu got it or not. This iz a first-rate way to git a cold too.

It iz az difficult to define a suckcess az it iz to ackount for the meazles.

It iz dredful eazy for a man to dispize ritches who haz got about two hundred and 50 thousand dollars well invested.

If Fortune haz enny favorites, it iz not the indifirent, but it iz thoze whom she haz to pay to git rid ov their teazing.

Luv iz like the meazles; if we hav really got them, they are sure to sho.

When a man iz puffed up with a harmless kind ov pride that don't do ennyboddy any hurt, it iz a krewel piece ov bizzness to take the konsait out ov him; it iz az krewel az to pull the feathers out ov a pekok's tale.

The harte iz a misterious thing; we kan allmost allways find out what iz in a man's hed, but the things that sleep in the heart are often unknown even to the possessor.

Every one who trades with the devil expekts to git the best ov him, but i never hav seen it did yet.

One reason why advise costs so little iz bekause every haz sum of it to spare.

We are so avarishus that even when we trade with ourselfs we go for gitting the best end ov the bargain.

My philosophical kreed iz—"Giv a bear the whole ov the road if he will take it."

My sentimental kreed iz—"Strawberry and kream if they are handy; if not, kream anyhow."

It may be diffikult to decide which men persew the most eagerly, interest or fame.

Yu kan find men who will sumtimes repent ov a sin, but seldum ov a blunder.

Thare iz nothing so natral az to lie, and then dodge behind it.

Mankind kan be divided into two heaps, and not wrong them mutch—a heap ov geese and a heap ov ganders.

I observe more phools among the old men than i do among the old wimmin.

I think I am honest when i say thare iz no man who luvs to be praized more than i do, or who ha es to be flattered worse.

I would rather watch two raskals than one phool.

To kno *how* to talk is a grate art, but to kno *when* iz a grater.

The only sure way to keep a sekret iz to forgit it.

—On Wednesday, July 10, at Cleveland, Guy trotted a mile in 32¾, 1.05¾, 1.38¾, 2.11¼. The timers were William Edwards, W. B. Fasig, Harry Devereux and Ferd. Leek. Mr. Gordon himself was in the stand, and it is stated that he wagered $1 with Mr. Edwards that 2.12 would not be beaten. The performance was a great one, but it is not a record. The fact that the owner of the horse was in the judges' stand constitutes by itself a bar against an unclouded record. Outside of this there was no formal announcement in advance of the contest, and then the presiding judge was one of the contracting parties to the wager. All the formalities required by the rules were absent, and so the record of Guy was not changed by the performance. The official mark of the gelding is 2.12.

SWEPT BY FLAMES.

A Disastrous Conflagration Visits Spokane Falls, Wash.

FORTY BUSINESS BLOCKS BURNED.

The Better Part of the City Destroyed. Two Persons Jump from Windows and Are Killed—Others May Have Perished—Buildings Blown Up with Giant Powder to Check the Flames.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 6.—Almost the entire business portion of Spokane Falls, Wash., covering nearly forty blocks, is in ashes. The total loss is variously estimated from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Every business house in the city, including eight banks, all the hotels but one—all magnificent structures—except the Crescent block, and every newspaper save The Review, were burned out.

The burned dirtrict includes all that part of the city from the Northern Pacific railway to the river and from Lincoln to Washington streets. The fire exhausted itself at the river for lack of material. All the flour and lumber mills were saved.

The Origin Unknown.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It broke out in the large frame block opposite the depot, and under the influence of the high winds, which scattered burning embers and started fires in a half dozen different blocks at once, the whole district was burned over in three hours.

The water supply proved totally inadequate, even for a small fire, and firemen, as well as citizens, became panic stricken.

Several people are known to have perished in the flames and several more were injured by leaping from windows.

Several People Perish.

Charles Davis, of Chicago, a guest at the Arlington house, was awakened by flames bursting through the door of his room in the third story. He jumped from the window, was shockingly mangled and died in a few minutes.

A woman, whose name is unknown, leaped from the second story of the Pacific hotel and was killed.

The fire spread with such astonishing rapidity that it is believed many were shut off from escape before they were even aware of their danger.

Giant Powder Couldn't Stop It.

A dozen large buildings were blown up with giant powder by the orders of the mayor, but even this proved futile.

The Northern Pacific is probably the heaviest loser, the passenger depot and magnificent new freight warehouse being destroyed. Their loss, including freight burned, will reach about $1,000,000.

All provisions and supplies were burned, and there will necessarily be much suffering for several days.

Appeals for help have been sent out, and Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and several neighboring small towns have already responded.

More Serious Than Seattle's Disaster.

This disaster is undoubtedly twice as great as that which overtook Seattle, both on account of its greater extent and the more substantial character of the burned buildings.

The Western Union office was burned out and all instruments destroyed except one, which an operator is now working on a dry goods box just outside the city.

Whitney Denies Presidential Ambition.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Star publishes the following this morning:

To the Editor of The Star:

SIR—An item is going the rounds of the press to the effect that a new weekly newspaper is about to be established at Washington in my interest as a candidate for the presidency.

Be kind enough to publish that it is absolutely without foundation. I am not and shall not be a candidate for the nomination to that office nor to any other.

There are men in the Democratic party much better entitled to its honor than I am, and I expect to help the best man to win.

The item is absurd on its face, and I object to being thought capable of such nonsense.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

LENOX, Mass., July 31.

The Pilgrim Monument.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug 2.—The Pilgrim monument dedicated here yesterday is of granite and consists of an octagonal pedestal 45 feet high, bearing a standing figure of Faith 36 feet high, its left hand holding an open Bible, its right pointing to heaven. On the buttresses are seated large statues representing morality, education, freedom and law, below which are alto relievo tablets depicting scenes of the pilgrimage. Upon the pedestal are tablets bearing the names of the pilgrim fathers. The cost of the whole was about $130,000.

The Naval Review at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 6.—The review of the British fleet began at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and took place in a high wind. The weather had cleared however, and the review was a brilliant success. At its conclusion the Emperor William received all the admirals on board his own yacht and tendered them his congratulations.

A Dinner to Secretary Blaine.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Patterson, daughter of Joseph Medill, of Chicago, and sister of Mrs. McCormick, wife of the secretary of legation at London, gave a dinner at the Malvern last night to Secretary Blaine and Mrs. Blaine's guests, Walker Blaine the Misses Blaine and the Miss Simpins and McCombe. Afterward the party attended a dance.

Victoria Kissed Him on Both Cheeks.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The queen in receiving the emperor of Germany, at Osborne, did so with every demonstration of affection, kissing him on both cheeks. Last night the vessels of both the English and German fleets off Cowes and Osborne were brilliantly illuminated, and the effect, as viewed from the shore, was magnificent.

No Trade Mark for "Red Cross."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Patent Commissioner Mitchell has refused to grant an application for a trade mark for a medical compound bearing the name "Red Cross" on the ground that this legend is the name of the noted international society which uses it on its medicines, tents, etc.

The Shah Meets Buffalo Bill.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The shah attended the performance at Cody's Wild West show last night. At its close he expressed a desire to meet Buffalo Bill and on being introduced expressed through his interpreter his admiration of the performance.

BOLD BLACK DIAMOND

She Sails for Victoria in Defiance of the Rush.

A PRIZE CREW OF ONE MAN.

The Arrival of the Supposed-to-Be-Captive Sealer at the Port of Victoria Creates Great Excitement—One American Seaman Couldn't Hold Her—International Difficulties Likely to Result. The State Department Reticent.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 5.—Victoria is in a great state of excitement, the cause being the arrival of the Black Diamond. She came into port Saturday evening and dropped anchor.

She had one American seaman on board, John Hakansson. He was appointed special officer by the captain of the Rush and ordered to take the Diamond to Sitka.

The Prize Crew Ridiculously Inadequate

Capt. Owens, of the Diamond, told Lieut. Tuttle he would not sail for Sitka, but would bring his vessel to Victoria. If they wanted the Diamond to go to Sitka they would have to put a stronger crew than the schooner's aboard.

The Rush steamed away, and Owens sailed toward Ounalaska, thinking that there were British warships in that vicinity and intending to demand protection. He sailed into Ounalaska harbor and boarded a schooner from Port Townsend. He was told there were no men-of-war in the vicinity. Owens told the American seamen he would sail for Victoria, which he did. He landed his Indians on the east coast of Vancouver.

The Diamond's sealskins Confiscated.

The Rush took the Diamond's sealskins, about eighty, but left everything else.

The American seaman made an official report to Vice American Consul Marvin, who has telegraphed the facts to Consul Stevens, of San Francisco.

Hakansson says he was well treated by the crew of the schooner.

Ghoulish Glee at Victoria.

The greatest satisfaction is felt here at the escape of the Diamond. It is thought the United States will certainly demand the return of the schooner, which the British government dare not give up. It will bring the matter to a speedy conclusion.

The State Department Non-Committal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A representative of the United Press called the attention of Acting Secretary of State Wharton to a dispatch published in a New York paper to the effect that the schooner Black Diamond instead of going to Sitka when ordered to that port by the commander of the Rush, sailed direct for Victoria, and that as one man constituted the prize crew placed on board by the commander of the Rush, the prize crew was helpless to prevent the Black Diamond's escape. Secretary Wharton had not seen the dispatch. When told of its contents he said that the case, if presented correctly, was most extraordinary, and he would not venture an opinion as to the course the state department could or would pursue.

Senator Hale on Behring Sea.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The Herald's special from Ellsworth, Me., gives an interview with Senator Hale on the Behring sea question. Mr. Hale does not see any reason to expect trouble with Canada or England over the Behring sea matter. On the contrary he thinks all the governments concerned will co-operate to protect the seal fisheries from piracy. The question of the closed sea need not be raised for this purpose. Mr. Hale disclaimed any intention of speaking for the administration.

An Epidemic of Bloody Flux.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A Herald special from Carthage, Ills., says: The epidemic of bloody flux at Warsaw is unabated. Five deaths occurred Saturday, and it is feared that many of the invalids will not recover. Dr. Hunt has fifty or seventy-five cases of bowel complaint. He considers the epidemic very severe, and says it is caused by impure water and the extremely hot days and cool nights. It is feared that the disease has reached Hamilton and Keokuk.

A Tree Climbing Lady of 73.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 5.—Jeremiah Wilcox, of Lebanon, is 90 years old, his wife 73, and both are well. Mrs. Wilcox is spryer than her husband. One morning last week she slipped the bail of a six quart tin pail over her arm, climbed the family cherry tree to the top of it, and picked the measure full of cherries. She didn't need a ladder. Mrs. Wilcox descended, went into the house and made a cherry pie in as quick time as the celebrated Nellie Bly could have done it.

A Prisoner Killed by Punishment.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 5.—Henry Coleman, a two year United States prisoner from Texas, received a year ago, died in the state prison hospital from lung fever caused by the cruel ducking tub. He was subjected to the usual punishment and the stream was kept on him until he was thoroughly exhausted. In that condition he was taken to the hospital, where a fever set in on his lungs that resulted in death. It is understood an investigation will be ordered.

Doubts As to Kilrain's Arrest.

BALTIMORE, Aug 6.—There is considerable doubt hefe as to the correctness of the report that Jake Kilrain had been arrested. Two dispatches have been received from different sources in Virginia and it is case of pay your money and take your choice. One dispatch is from Norfolk, which says that Kilrain was arrested at Ocean View and taken back to Hampton; the other is from Hampton saying that Kilrain had not arrived there and that he was not under arrest.

The Dervish Army Dispersed.

CAIRO, Aug. 6.—Gen. Greenfell telegraphs that he has made a reconnoissance and found that Saturday's battle completely dispersed the Dervish army. Out of the force of 3,000 men which Wad-el-N'Jumi took into battle only a few remain. These are being pursued by Egyptian cavalry, and a column under Col. Wodehouse has gone to Abu Simbel to head off the retreating Dervishes. Every emir in the Dervish army was killed except one.

The Prohibition Question in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 6.—The constitutional convention passed an article on prohibition which is to be submitted to a vote of the people as a separate proposition. It forbids the manufacture or sale of liquor except for medicine scientific and sacramental purposes.

DON'T SCOLD

a man for groaning when he has Rheumatism or Neuralgia. The pain is simply awful. No torture in the ancient times was more painful than these twin diseases. But—oughtn't a man to be blamed if, having Rheumatism or Neuralgia, he wont us Ath-lo-pho-ros, when it has cured thousands who have suffered in the same way? It has cured hundreds after physicians have pronounced them incurable.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelp and Erie Division)—on and after May 12, 1889

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Montandon	5 36 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
" "	Renovo	8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie	4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	8 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg	12 15a m
" "	Montandon	2 03 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	3 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven	4 15 p m
" "	Renovo	5 15 p m
" "	Kane	9 10 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
" "	Montandon	5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven	7 57 p m
" arr at	Renovo	8 50 p m

(Sunday Train.

WMSPORT EXP	leaves Philadelphia	5 34 a m
" "	Harrisburg	9 00 a m
" "	Montandon	11 03 a m
"	arrives at Williamsport	11 59 a m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 15 a m
" "	Montandon	9 17 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Kane	6 25 a m
" "	Renovo	10 30 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20 p m
" "	Montandon	1 20 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N	leaves Renovo	4 25 p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 35 p m
" "	Williamsport	6 35 p m
" "	Montandon	7 37 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 45 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	3 00 p m
" "	Renovo	10 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15 p m
" "	Williamsport	12 20 a m
" "	Montandon	1 20 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 a m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP	leaves Williamsport	1 30 a m
" "	Montandon	2 30 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	10 20 a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East. Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 05	10 15	15 50	Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 05	5 35
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 06	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 13		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45p m and 7.25 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.29 p m, 1.23 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 40 p m.

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5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
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9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
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14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
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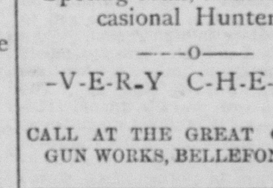

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DR TALMAGE'S SERMON:

How to Conquer.

"When shall I awake, I will seek it yet again." Prov. 23: 35.

WITH an insight into human nature such as no other man ever reached, Solomon, in my text, sketches the mental operations of one who, having stepped

ASIDE FROM THE PATH

of rectitude, desires to return. With a wish for something better, he says: "When shall I awake? when shall I come out of this horrid nightmare of iniquity?" But seized upon by uneradicated habit, and forced down-hill by his passions, he cries out, "I will seek it yet again. I will try it once more."

Our libraries are adorned with an elegant literature addressed to young men, pointing out to them all the dangers and perils of life—complete maps of the voyage, showing all the rocks, the quicksands, the shoals. But suppose a man has already made shipwreck; suppose he is already off the track; suppose he has already gone astray—

HOW IS HE TO GET BACK?

That is a field comparatively untouched. I propose to address myself this evening to such. There are those in this audience who, with every passion of their agonized soul, are ready to hear this discussion. They compare themselves with what they were ten years ago, and cry out from the bondage in which they are incarcerated. Now, if there be any in this house, come with an earnest purpose, yet feeling they are beyond the pale of Christian sympathy, and that the sermon can hardly be expected to address them, then, at this moment, I give them my right hand, and call them brother. Look up! There is glorious and triumphant hope for you yet. I sound the trumpet of Gospel deliverance. The Church is ready to spread a banquet at your return, and the hierarchs of heaven to fall into line of bannered procession at the news of your emancipation. So far as God may help me, I propose to show what are the obstacles to your return, and how to surmount those obstacles.

THE FIRST DIFFICULTY

in the way of your return is the force of moral gravitation. Just as there is a natural law which brings down to the earth anything which you throw into the air, so there is a corresponding moral gravitation. In other words, it is easier to go down than it is to go up; it is easier to do wrong than it is to do right. Call to mind the comrades of your boyhood days—some of them good, some of them bad. Which most affected you? Call to mind the anecdotes that you have heard in the last five or ten years—some of them are pure, and some of them impure. Which the more easily sticks to your memory? During the years of your life you have formed certain courses of conduct—some of them good, some of them bad. To which style of habit did you the more easily yield? Ah! my friends, we have to take but a moment of self inspection to find out there is in all our souls a force of moral gravitation. But that gravitation may be resisted. Just as you may pick up from the earth something and hold it in your hand toward heaven, just so by the power of God's grace, a soul may be lifted toward peace, toward pardon, toward heaven. Force of moral gravitation in every one of us, but power in God's grace to overcome that force of moral gravitation.

The next thing in the way of your return is *the power of evil habit.* I know there are those who say it is very easy for them to give up evil habits. I do not believe them. Here is a man given to intoxication. He knows it is disgracing his family, destroying his property, ruining him body, mind and soul. If that man, being an intelligent man, and loving his family, could easily give up that habit, would he not do so? The fact that he does not give it up proves it is hard to give it up. It is a very easy thing to sail down-stream, the tide carrying you with great force; but suppose you turn

THE BOAT UP-STREAM!

is it easy then to row it? As long as we yield to the evil inclinations in our hearts and our bad habits, we are sailing down-stream; but the moment we try to turn, we put our boat in the rapids just above Niagara, and try to row up-stream. Take a man given to the habit of using tobacco, as most of you do, and let him resolve to stop, and he finds it very difficult. Twenty-one years ago I quit that habit, and I would as soon dare put my right hand in the fire as once to indulge in it. Why? Because it was such a terrible struggle to get over it.

Now, let a man be advised by his physician to give up the use of tobacco. He goes around not knowing what to do with himself. He cannot add up a line of figures. He cannot sleep nights. It seems as if the world had turned upside down. He feels his business is going to ruin. Where he was kind and obliging he is scolding and fretful. The composure that characterized him has given way to fretful restlessness, and he has become a complete fidget. What power is it that has rolled a wave of woe over the earth and shaken a portent in the heavens? He has tried to stop smoking! After a while he says, "I am going to do as I please. The doctor doesn't understand me. I'm going back to the old habit.

And he returns. Everything assumes its usual composure. His business seems to brighten. The world becomes an attractive place to live in. His children seeing the difference, hail the return of their father's genial disposition. What wave of color has dashed blue into the sky, and greenness into the mountain foliage, and the glow of sapphire into the sunset? What enchantment has lifted a world of beauty and joy on his soul? He has gone back to smoking. Oh, the fact is, as we all know, that

HABIT IS A TASK-MASTER;

as long as we obey it, it does not chastise us; but let us resist, and we find we are to be lashed with scorpion whips, and bound with ship cable, and thrown into the track of bone-breaking Juggernauts. During the war of 1812 there was a ship set on fire just above Niagara Falls, and then, cut loose from its moorings, it came on down through the night, and tossed over the Falls. It was said to have been a scene brilliant beyond all compare. Well, there are thousands of men on fire of evil habit, coming down through the rapids, and through the awful night of temptation, toward the eternal plunge. Oh, how hard it is to arrest them! God only can arrest them.

Suppose a man, after five or ten or twenty years of evil doing, resolves to do right. Why all the forces of darkness are allied against him. He cannot sleep nights. He gets down on his knees in the midnight and cries: "God help me!" He bites his lip. He grinds his teeth. He clenches his fist in a determination to keep his purpose. He dare not look at the bottles in the windows of a wine store. It is one long, bitter, exhaustive, hand-to-hand fight with an inflamed, tantalizing, and merciless habit. When he thinks he is entirely free, the old inclinations pounce upon him like a pack of hounds with their muzzles tearing away at the flanks of one poor reindeer. In Paris there is a sculptured representation of Bacchus, the god of revelry. He is riding on a panther at full leap. Oh, how suggestive! Let every one who is speeding on bad ways understand he is not riding a docile and well-broken steed, but he is riding a monster, wild and blood-thirsty, going at a death leap.

How many there are who resolve on a better life, and say: "When shall I awake?" but, seized on by their old habity, cry: "I will try it once more: I will seek it yet again!" Years ago, there were some Princeton students who were skating, and the ice was very thin, and some one warned the company back from the air hole, and finally warned them entirely to leave the place. But one young man with bravado, after all the rest had stopped, cried out: "One round more!" He swept around, and went down, and was brought out a corpse. My friends, there are thousands and tens of thousands of men losing their souls in that way, It is the "one round more."

I have also to say that if a man wants to return from evil practices,

SOCIETY REPULSES HIM.

Desiring to reform, he says: "Now I will shake off my old associates, and I will find Christian companionship." And he appears at the church door some Sabbath day, and the usher greets him with a look as much as to say: "Why, you here? You are the last man I ever expected to see at church! Come, take this seat right down by the door," instead of saying: "Good morning; I am glad to see you here. Come; I will give you a first-rate seat, right up by the pulpit." Well, the prodigal, not yet discouraged, enters a prayer-meeting, and some Christian man, with more zeal than common sense, says: "Glad to see you; the dying thief was saved, and I suppose there is mercy for you."

THE YOUNG MAN, DISGUSTED,

chilled, throws himself on his dignity, resolved he will never enter into the house of God again. Perhaps not quite fully discouraged about reformation, he sidles up by some highly respectable man he used to know, going down the street, and immediately the respectable man has an errand down some other street. Well, the prodigal, wishing to return, takes some member of a Christian association by the hand, or tries to. The Christian young man looks at him, looks at the faded apparel and the marks of dissipation; instead of giving him a warm grip of the hand, he offers him the tip ends of the long fingers of the left hand, which is *equal to striking a man in the face!* Oh, how few Christian people understand how much force and gospel there is in a good honest hand-shaking! Sometimes, when you have felt the need of encouragement, and some Christian man has taken you heartily by the hand, have you not felt thrilling through every fibre of your body, mind, and soul an encouragement that was just what you needed? You do not know anything at all about this unless you know when a man tries to return from evil courses he runs against

REPULSIONS INNUMERABLE.

We say of some man, he lives a block or two from the church, or half a mile from the church. There are people in our crowded cities who live a thousand miles from church. Vast deserts of indifference between them and the house of God. The fact is, we must keep our respectability, though thousands and tens of thousands perish. Christ sat with publicans and sinners. But if there come to the house of God a man with marks of dissipation upon him, people almost throw up their hands in horror, as much as to say: "Isn't it shocking!" How these *dainty, fastidious Christians* in all our churches are going to get to heaven, I don't know, unless they have an especial train of cars, cushioned and upholstered, each one a car to himself. They cannot go with publicans and sinners.

Oh! ye who curl your lip of scorn at the fallen, I tell you plainly, if you had been surrounded by the same influences, instead of sitting to-day among the cultured, and the refined, and the Christian, you would have been a crouching wretch in stable or ditch, covered with filth and abomination. It is not because you are naturally any better, but because the mercy of God has protected you. Who are you that, brought up in Christian circles, and watched by Christian parentage you should be so hard on the fallen?

I think men also are often hindered from return by the fact that churches are too anxious about their membership, and too anxious about their denomination, and they rush out when they see a man about to give up his sin and return to God, and ask him how he is going to be baptised, whether by sprinkling or immersion, and what kind of a church he is going to join. Oh, my friends, it is

A POOR TIME TO TALK

about Presbyterian catechisms, and Episcopal liturgies, and Methodist love-feasts, and baptisteries to a man that is coming out of the darkness of sin into the glorious light of the Gospel. Why, it reminds me of a man drowning in the sea, and a life-boat puts out for him, and the man in the boat says to the man out of the boat: "Now, if I get you ashore, are you going to live on my street?" First get him ashore, and then talk about the non-essentials of religion. Who cares what church he joins, if he only joins Christ and starts for heaven? Oh! you ought to have, my brother, an illumined face and hearty grip for every one that tries to turn from his evil way. Take hold of the same book with him, though his dissipations shake the book, remembering that "he that converteth a sinner from the error of his ways shall save a soul from death and hide a multitude of sins."

Now, I have shown you these obstacles because I want you to understand I know all the difficulties in the way; but I am now to tell you how Hannibal may scale the Alps, and how

THE SHACKLES MAY BE UNRIVETED,

and how the paths of virtue forsaken may be regained. First of all, my brother, throw yourself on God. Go to Him frankly and earnestly, and tell Him these habits you have, and ask Him, if there is any help in all the resources of omnipotent love, to give it to you. Do not go with a long rigmarole people call prayer, made up of "ohs," and "ahs," and "forever and ever, amens"! Go to God and cry for help! help! help! and if you cannot cry for help, just look and live. I remember, in the late war, I was at Antietam, and I went into the hospitals after the battle, and said to a man: "Where are you hurt?" He made no answer, but held up his arm, swollen and splintered. I saw where he was hurt. The simple fact is, when a man has a wounded soul, all he has to do is to hold it up before a sympathetic Lord, and get it healed. It does not take any long prayer. Just hold up the wound. Oh, it is no small thing, when a man is nervous and weak and exhausted, coming from his evil ways, to feel that God puts two omnipotent arms around him, and says: "Young man, I will stand by you. The mountains may depart, and the hills be removed, but I will never fail you." And then, as the soul thinks the news is too good to be true, and cannot believe it, and looks up in God's face, God lifts his right hand and takes an oath, an affidavit, saying: "As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth." Blessed be God for such a gospel as this! "Cut the slices thix," said the wife to the husband, "or there will not be enough to go all around for the children; cut the slices thin." Blessed be God, there is

A FULL LOAF FOR EVERY ONE

that wants it! Bread enough and to spare. No thin slices at the Lord's table! I remember when the Master Street Hospital, in Philadelphia, was opened during the war, a telegram came, saying: "There will be three hundred wounded men to-night; be ready to take care of them;" and from my church there went in some twenty or thirty men and women to look after these poor wounded fellows. As they came, some from one part of the land, some from another, no one asked whether this man was from Oregon, or from Massachusettes, or from Minnesota, or from New York. There was a wounded soldier, and the only question was how to take off the rags the most gently, and put on the bandage, and administer the cordial. And when a soul comes to God, He does not ask where you came from or what your ancestry was. Healing for all your wounds! Pardon for all your guilt! Comfort for all your troubles!

Then, also, I counsel you, if you want to get back, to quit all your bad associations.

ONE UNHOLY INTIMACY

will fill your soul with moral distemper. In all the ages of the Church there has not been an instance weere a man kept one evil associate and was reformed. Go home to-day, open your desk, take out letter paper, stamp, and envelope, and write a letter something like this:

"My Old Companion; I start this day for heaven. Until I am persuaded you will join me in this, Farewell."

Then sign your name, and send the letter by the first post. Give up your bad companions, or give up heaven. It is not ten bad companions that destroy a man, nor five bad companions, nor three bad companions, nor two bad companions—but one. What chance is there for that young man I saw along the street, four or five young men with him, halting in front of a grog shop, urging him to go in, he resisting, violently resisting, until after a while they forced him to go in? It was a summer night, and the door was left open, and I saw the process. They held him fast, and they put the cup to his lips, and they forced down the strong drink. What chance is there for such a young man?

I counsel you also, seek Christian advice. Every Christian man is bound to help you. If you find no other human ear willing to listen to your story of struggle come to me, and I will, by every sympathy of my heart, and every prayer, and every toil of my hand, stand beside you in the struggle for reformation; and as I hope to have my own sins forgiven, and hope to be acquitted at the judgment-seat of Christ, I will not betray you. First of all seek God, then

SEEK CHRISTIAN COUNSEL.

Gather up all the energies of body, mind, and soul, and appealing to God for success, declare, this day, everlasting war against all drinking habits, all gaming practices, all houses of sin. Half-and-half work will amount to nothing: it must be a Waterloo. Shrink back now, and you are lost. Push on, and you are saved! A Spartan general fell at the very moment of victory, but he dipped his finger in his own blood, and wrote on a rock, near which he was dying, "Sparta has conquered." Though your struggle to get rid of sin may seem to be almost a death struggle, you can dip your finger in your own blood, and write on the Rock of Ages: "Victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!"

Oh, what glorious news it would be for some of these young men to send home to their parents in the country! They go to the post-office every day or two to see if there are any letters from you. How anxious they are to hear! Nothing would please them half so much as the news you might send home to-morrow that you had given your heart to God. I know how it is in the country. The night comes on. The cattle stand under the rack, through which burst the trusses of hay. The horses, just having frisked up through the meadow at the nightfall, stand knee-deep in the bright straw that invites them to lie down and rest. The porch of the hovel is full of fowl. In

THE OLD FARM-HOUSE AT NIGHT

no candle is lighted, for the flames clap hands about the great backlog, and shake the shadow of the group up and down the wall. Father and mother sit there for half an hour, saying nothing. I wonder what they are thinking of! After a while the father breaks the silence and says: "Well, I wonder where our boy is in town to-night?" And the mother answers: "In no bad place, I warrant you; we always could trust him when he was home, and since he has been away there have been so many prayers offered for him we can trust him still." Then at 8 o'clock—for they retire early in the country—at 8 o'clock they kneel down, and commend you to that God who watches in country and in town, on the land, and on the sea.

Some one said to a Grecian general: "What was the proudest moment of your life?" He thought a moment, and said:

"THE PROUDEST MOMENT

of my life was when I sent word home to my parents that I had gained the victory." And the proudest and most brilliant moment in your life will be the moment when you can send word to your parents in the country that you have conquered your evil habits by the grace of God, and become eternal victor.

Oh! despise not paternal anxiety. The time will come when you have neither father nor mother, and you will go around the place where they used to watch you, and find them gone from the house, and gone from the field, and gone from the neighborhood. Cry as loud for forgiveness as you may over the mound in the churchyard, they will not answer.

DEAD! DEAD!

And then you will take out the white lock of hair that was cut from your mother's brow just before they buried her, and you will take the cane with which your father used to walk, and you will think and think, and wish that you had done just as they wanted you to, and would give the world if you had never thrust a pang through their dear old hearts. God pity the young man who has brought disgrace on his father's name! *God pity the young men who has broken his mother's heart!* Better if he had never been born—better if, in the first hour of his life, instead of being laid against the warm bosom of maternal tenderness, he had been coffined and sepulchred! There is no balm powerful enough to heal the heart of one who has brought parents to a sorrowful grave, and who wanders about through the dismal cemetery, rending the hair and wringing the hands, and crying: "Mother! mother!" Oh, that to-day, by all the memories of the past, and by all the hopes of the future, you would yield your heart to God! May your father's God and your mother's God be your God forever!

The Health of College Girls.

An English correspondent of the *Critic*, in a recent letter, speaks rather mournfully concerning the health and beauty of college girls. The "sweet girl-graduate," according to this observer, exists only in the poet's fancy. In reality, the girl-graduate, looming on the English public, contradicts the traditions of centuries, and instead of being round, rosy, dimpled, plump, lovely, is a pale, scrawny being, waxen and inert, with short hair and spectacles, as a rule; wearing her weight of Greek and Latin on shoulders bowed and bent, she does not realize the idea of English girlhood, which flowers into vigorous wifehood and motherhood.

With ourselves, unless observation be wholly at fault, the college girl has fallen into a happier lot. Those of us who have attended recent Commencements, have not been pained by a sight of wispy waists, round shoulders, hollow eyes, or angular elbows, in the girls who have earned their college honors. On the contrary, the rate of health and the consequent ratio of good looks among the diligent school-girls and college girls of our country is so high, and so marked, as to be a cause of congratulation. Athletic culture among the young men is not more popular than attention to gymnastic and calisthenic exercises by the young women, and Vassar, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Wells, Smith and other colleges for women, are sending out those who have sound bodies as well as sound minds, to take charge of the future homes of the land.

That overstudy, to which is added the excitements of social life, as frequently happens when a girl pursues her educational work at home, may break down health and exhaust nervous tissue, is an evident fact. That lack of exercise, in attention to diet, deprivation of sleep, and too much piano practice, or other straining for accomplishments of little use to the average girl, may and do combine to render her an invalid, we all know. But the American girl at college is usually very fortunate as to healthful conditions, and carries in her bright face and elastic step the best answer possible to those who fear that the higher education of woman will ruin her physique. M. E. S.

Reliable Formulas.

This prescription will be found invaluable in many instances. It is a fever mixture for children. Sweet spirits of nitre, a half ounce; camphor water, six drachms; spirits of mindererus, a half ounce; simple syrup, an ounce. The dose is a teaspoonful every two or three hours for a child over the age of one year.

This combination promptly relieves belching of wind and flatulencey. To two drachms of the tincture of nux vomica and two drachms of the aromatic spirits of ammonia, add three ounces of the syrup of ginger. Take a teaspoonful of this mixture in a tablespoonful of water an hour or two after each meal. This combination is only for adults.

This formula makes an excellent domestic healing salve for ulcers, foul and running sores, and for all chronic eruptions characterized by the appearance of watery matter.

Take of honey, beeswax and lard, two ounces each by weight; add to these one ounce of carbolated cosmoline, and an ounce and a half of the ointment of the oxide of zinc. Melt over a slow fire and stir well together. Apply three or four times a day as a salve.

LEARNING AND KNOWING.—Children object to nothing, probably, so much as the drudgery of learning, although some boys are perhaps almost as restive under the process of having their faces washed.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY AUGUST 11, 1889.

Samuel's Farewell Address.

LESSON TEXT.

(1 Sam. 12 : 1-15. Memory verses, 14, 15.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Obedience and Disobedience.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams.*—1 Sam. 15 : 22.

LESSON TOPIC: *Obedience Urged.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. Obedience Illustrated, vs. 1-5.
2. Disobedience Illustrated, vs. 6-10.
3. Obedience Urged, vs. 11-15.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Only fear the Lord, and serve him in truth with all your heart: for consider how great things he hath done for you.*—1 Sam. 12 : 24.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—1 Sam. 12 : 1-15. Obedience urged.
T.—1 Sam. 12 : 16-25. Obedience urged.
W.—Gen. 22 :1-14. Implicit obedience.
T.—Exod. 14 : 13-31. Victory through obedience.
F.—Deut. 10 : 12-22. Obedience urged.
S.—Rom. 2 : 1-13. Obedience weighed.
S.—1 John 3 : 1-10 True obedience.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. OBEDIENCE ILLUSTRATED.

I. The Venerable Leader:
And now, behold....I am old and grayheaded (2).
Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head (Lev. 19 : 32).
Behold, thou art old (1 Sam. 8 : 5).
All Israel had lamented him, and buried him in Ramah (1 Sam. 28 : 3).
They shall still bring forth fruit in old age (Psa. 92 : 14).

II. The Spotless Life:
Whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? (3).
Walking in all the....ordinances of the Lord blameless (Luke 1 : 6).
In all things I gave you an example (Acts 20 : 35).
Not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing (Eph. 5 : 27).
Holy, guileless, undefiled, separated from sinners (Heb. 7 : 26).

III. The Emphatic Commendation:
Thou hast not defrauded us, nor oppressed us (4).
Now I know that thou fearest God (Gen. 22 : 12).
There is none like him in the earth, a perfect....man (Job. 1 : 8).
Well done, good and faithful servant (Matt. 25 : 21).
She hath done what she could (Mark 14 : 8).
1. "Behold, I have hearkened....and have made a king over you." (1) Israel's demand; (2) Samuel's compliance; (3) Israel's king.—(1) The people's demand; (2) The Lord's consent; (3) The prophet's compliance.
2. "I have walked before you from my youth unto this day." Samuel's career: (1) From his youth; (2) Before the people; (3) To old age.—(1) A long walk; (2) A public walk; (3) A blameless walk.
3. "Thou hast not defrauded us, nor oppressed us." (1) A nation's testimony; (2) A unanimous verdict; (3) An honorable acquittal.

II. DISOBEDIENCE ILLUSTRATED.

I. A Favored People:
The Lord sent Moses and Aaron, who brought forth your fathers (8).
I will give this people favor (Exod. 3 : 21).
O Israel: who is like unto thee! (Deut. 33 : 29).
He brought them forth with silver and gold (Psa. 105 : 37).
I brought thee up out of the land of Egypt (Mic. 6 : 4).

II. A Sad Forgetting:
They forgat the Lord their God (9).
Beware lest thou forget the Lord (Deut. 6 - 12).
If thou shalt forget the Lord....ye shall surely perish (Deut. 8 : 19).
Israel....forgat the Lord their God (Judg. 3 : 7).
Forget not all his benefits (Psa. 103 : 2).

III. A Grievous Cry:
They cried unto the Lord, and said, We have sinned (10).
Esau....cried with an exceeding great and bitter cry (Gen. 27 : 34).
They were sore afraid: and....cried out (Exod. 14 : 10).
All the city cried out (1 Sam. 4 : 13).
Then they cried unto the Lord in their trouble (Psa. 107 : 6).
1. "It is the Lord that appointed, ...and that brought." (1) Deliverers appointed; (2) Deliverance brought.—(1) The Lord's appointment,—deliverers; (2) The Lord's gift,—deliverance.
2. "Stand still, that I may plead with you." (1) A pause commanded; (2) A plea proposed.—(1) Life's hurry checked; (2) God's cause pleaded.
3. "They forgat the Lord their God, and he sold them." (1) The Lord forgotten by men; (2) Men abandoned by the Lord.—(1) The seed, forgetfulness; (2) The fruit,—abandonment.

III. OBEDIENCE URGED.

I. Nature of Obedience:
Fear the Lord, and serve him, and hearken (14).
Fear the Lord,....walk in all his ways, ...serve the Lord (Deut. 10 : 12).
Fear the Lord, and serve him in sincerity (Josh. 24 : 14).
Serve him in truth with all your heart (1 Sam. 12 : 24).
Oh that my people would hearken,.... would walk! (Psa. 81 : 13).

II. Rewards of Obedience:
If ye will,....both ye and also the king,....well (14).
If ye will obey....ye shall be a peculiar treasure (Exod. 19 : 5).
Blessing, if ye shall hearken (Deut. 11 : 27).
If....obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land (Isa. 1 : 19).
Hearken unto my voice, and I will be your God (Jer. 7 : 23).

III. Penalties of Disobedience:
If ye will not,....then shall the hand of the Lord be against you (15).
So shall ye perish; because ye would not harken (Deut. 8 : 20).
The curse, if ye shall not harken (Deut. 11 : 28).
Unto them that....obey not,....wrath (Rom. 2 : 8).
Vengeance....to them that obey not (2 Thess. 1 : 8).
1. "The Lord sent....and delivered you." (1) Whom the Lord sent; (2) From what the Lord delivered.—(1) The Sender; (2) The sent; (3) The errand.
2. "If ye will fear the Lord, and serve him....well." (1) The secret of well-doing; (2) The reward of well-doing.
3. "Then shall the hand of the Lord be against you." Jehovah's opposing hand: (1) Why displayed; (2) How displayed; (3) When displayed.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

GODLY FEAR.

God its object (Isa. 8 : 13 ; Luke 12:5).
God its author (Jer. 32 : 38-40).
Truth its instrument (Prov. 2 : 8-5).
The beginning of wisdom (Prov. 1 : 7 ; 9 : 10).
It is clean (Psa. 19 : 9).
It antagonizes evil (Pro. 8 : 13 ; 16 : 6).
Compensates for poverty (Prov. 15 : 16 ; 22 : 4).
Tendeth to life (Prov. 19 : 23).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The prophet Samuel privately anointed Saul before parting from him, making to him special predictions as to what should occur to him on his way home; "and all those signs came to pass that day" (1 Sam. 10 : 1-13). On his return home, Saul, however, did not mention "the matter of the kingdom" to his uncle (1 Sam. 10 : 14-16). The people were called together by Samuel at Mizpah, and Saul was pointed out as the future king, though he had hidden himself (1 Sam. 10 : 17-24). The kingdom was then established, though apparently not in full form; while some malcontents did not acknowledge Saul (1 Sam. 10 : 25-27).

About this time,—one month after, according to the Septuagint (see Rev. Ver. marg. 1 Sam. 10 : 27),—Nahash the Ammonite attacked Jabesh-Gilead, offering to make a treaty with the inhabitants on the condition of putting out their right eyes. They asked a seven days' respite, during which Saul, who had roused all Israel to their relief' came and obtained a decisive victory over the Ammonites (1 Sam. 11 : 1-11). This attack was from the northeast, in the opposite direction from the Philistine invasions. It was proposed that the malcontents be put to death; but Saul objected (1 Sam. 10 : 12, 13).

Samuel then proposed an assembly at Gilgal, to "renew the kingdom there." Saul was formally installed as king (1 Sam. 11 : 14, 15), and the lesson tells of what followed.

The place was Gilgal, where the Israelites made their first encampment after crossing the Jordan (Josh. 4 : 19, 20); where the twelve stones were set up, and the ark remained until removed to Shiloh (Josh. 18 : 1). It was one of the cities where Samuel judged (1 Sam. 7 : 16). The site "has been fairly identified with a collection of mounds, known to the natives as *Jiljoolieh*" (see Lesson Surroundings for 1888, fourth quarter, third lesson).

The time was probably during the first year after the choice of Saul; that is, in B. C. 1095 (or 1099 according to others).

Japanese Paper.—The strongest and the commonest paper manufactured in Japan is made with the bark of a small tree called the Mistama, which reaches an altitude of about one metre, thirty-five centimetres and flowers in winter, flourishing also in sterile soil. When the trunk has attained the desired thickness, it is cut down almost on a level with the ground, but in such a manner that new shoots spring up, to be in their turn cut down. A paper of superior quality is made from the Korna, another small tree of the mulberry family which can attain the height of 5 metres, twenty-five centimetres. This plant was, only a short time ago, imported from China into Japan, where it is now much cultivated. The plants are rooted at a distance of sixty centimetres apart, and often in the form of a hedge to separate the fields one from the other. The well-developed branches are cut off in October, five years after the planting. The paper is made from both trees in the following manner: the little branches are macerated in water for a fortnight, and by this time the outer portion of the bark has fallen off, so that the material underneath it may be washed and dried. It is exposed for three or four hours to the action of steam and of boiling water, and is then beaten with sticks until it forms a fine paste, which is treated with the same processes as those employed in Europe. The Korna paper is very resistive in the direction of the fibres, and in order to have the sheets equally solid throughout, one is placed upon the other that the fibres may cross. Thus are manufactured those very resistive papers that serve to cover parasols and umbrellas, and sometimes to replace leather. Another paper is made from the Gampi as strong as that manufactured from the Korna, but finer, softer, and more transparent.

Bird-lime is made by boiling the middle bark of the holly seven or eight hours in water; drain it and lay it in heaps in the ground, covered with stones for two or three weeks, till reduced to a mucilage. Beat this in a mortar, wash it in rain water, and knead until free from extraneous matter. Put it into earthen pots, and in four or five days it will be fit for use. An inferior kind is made by boiling linseed oil for some hours, until it becomes a viscid mass.

Orders have been received at the Portsmouth Navy Yard to put the historic frigate Constitution in condition to be towed to the Washington Navy Yard.

The wealth of Frederick Douglass, United States Minister to Hayti, is estimated at $300,000.

The Economy of Ammonia.

The universal use of ammonia in some form in the laundry and housework, as well as for the toilet and bath, makes it desirable to have some definite and accurate information in regard to the nature and history of ammonia.

Ammonia in the form of sal ammoniac is one of the earliest known chemical substances. The name comes from the province of Ammon, in Egypt, where sal ammoniac has been known for 2,000 years, being produced by the decomposition of camel's dung.

Aqua ammonia or the liquid ammonia now used in the household was discovered in the 13th century, but its nature was not understood till 1785, when Berthellot first discovered the true composition of ammonia gas, the basis of all ammonical preparations.

Until quite recently the only source of ammonia was from the decomposition of animal substances which made it comparatively scarce and expensive. One of its sources was the distillation of horn, from which the name hartshorn was derived.

When it was found that ammonia was produced in large quantity in the manufacture of ordinary coal gas, with the increased production the cost was so much cheapened that it became possible to use it for many new purposes.

The first ammonia ever bottled for general family use was the now celebrated C. C. Parsons' Household Ammonia. It took a long time to persuade ladies who were used to buying a small bottle of ammonia at a high price and keeping it on their toilet table, that in Household Ammonia they had an improved and economical rival for the soaps and sodas they were familiar with.

But time, a fortune spent in advertising, and its own merits, have done their work, and the mail now brings orders from every State and Territory in the Union and from many foreign countries.

When bottled ammonia was first introduced to the public objection was found with its destructive action on the skin and clothes, for ammonia of full strength is similar in its action to caustic soda or potash: to overcome this difficulty Household Ammonia was invented and patented, and its superiority over all other imitations has been the foundation of an enormous business.

As it is patented, none of the ammonias that imitate its appearance can possess its chemical qualities; these imitations are really frauds, and are no more like the genuine Household Ammonia than a sateen is like the rich silk, whose appearance it imitates.

Here should be spoken a word of caution; the volatile gaseous nature of ammonia makes it very easy to adulterate. Dilute good ammonia with several times its bulk of water and it will still have a smell of ammonia. The only safe way is to always buy goods made by a reliable house of long standing. Ammonia is even sold bottled with cork. when, if it had any strength at all, it would destroy a cork in a few days.

Inventors have been attempting for years to make an ammonia soap, but the gaseous nature of the ammonia always was found an insuperable obstacle, no matter how carefully the ammonia was put in or how tightly packed it would escape in a short time, and you would have only an ordinary soap left behind.

With better fortune the inventor of Household Ammonia, after a series of experiments running up into the hundreds and continued for years, succeeded in preparing ammonia so that it could be permanently combined with soap and never lose its strength.

In an age less familiar with chemical wonders Zomonia would have suggested magic as its only possible explanation.

To the apparent evidence of all the senses Zomonia is only a very nice soap powder delicately scented, but put a little in the palm of your hand, moisten it and rub gently, and presto you have the strongest ammonia. In the same way, when put into water in the wash tub or for cleansing purposes, Zomonia dissolves, and in solution you have the precise mixture of soap and ammonia that experience has shown has the greatest efficiency.

While Zomonia is kept away from water it will never lose its ammonia, although it may be exposed to the air without danger of loss or waste.

It is impossible to imagine any further steps or improvements in cleansing compounds. A perfectly made neutral soap was for years the ideal of all good housekeepers.

The introduction of Household Ammonia, the strongest, purest ammonia bottled, and sold at a price that brought it within everyone's reach, was an immense addition to the ease and comfort of housekeeping.

Now, when a perfect neutral soap is combined with full strength ammonia, in the proper proportion, to give the highest efficiency, the ammonia never loosing its strength and yet always ready for use, housekeepers have a perfect, complete ammonia soap for every domestic use.

Before closing about ammonia it may be well to call attention to one immense advantage that ammonia has over the soda generally used in soaps or soap powders.

The volatile nature of ammonia makes it the safest of all cleansers. When soda is not very thoroughly rinsed out of the clothes it stays in them, rotting them, and turning them yellow.

As soon as clothes washed with ammonia are hung in the air the ammonia goes right off and cannot injure them.

LORD SPENCER has encouraged some of his English tenants to make an experiment in co-operative farming. As it has been demonstrated that small farms in England, however well managed, do not pay, being unable to compete with the cheap lands in America and Australia. Lord Spencer has conceived the experimental idea of introducing the best machinery and a single management on a farm of 300 acres, divided among eight tenants, a division of profits being made in proportion to the labor performed. His scheme has been in operation for three years, and possibly may turn out to be successful.

A GOOD mulch is a layer of fine soil, such as frequent, shallow cultivation provides.

BETTER one bird than a thousand larvæ.

HUMOROUS.

"KING MILAN is fearfully short of money and utterly without credit." When Brokeley read this he had both hands into his pockets up to the wrists, and exclaimed, melodramically: "Now I know what it is to feel like a king!"

ELLA—"Where will you pass the summer? Are you going into the country?"

Bella—"I don't know, I'm sure. Papa said something about going into insolvency, and if he says so, I suppose we shall have to go there."

HIS WEAK PLACE.—Beggar—Please help a poor cripple."

Passer-by, giving him money—"Poor fellow! where are you crippled?"

Beggar, pocketing the money—"In my finances, sir."

NOTHING TO FEAR.—Lady—"Little boy, isn't that your mother calling you?

Little boy—"Yes'm."

"Why don't you answer her, then?"

"Pop's away."

HOPE STILL.—Anxious father—"I don't see what is to become of my son. He seems to be a born blunderer."

Old friend—"Um—there is no reason why he should not succeed as well as the rest as a weather prophet."

DECEPTIVE.—Wife, sitting in the sand—"How grandly beautiful the ocean is this morning, John. I never saw such magnificent waves."

Husband, coming out of the water and spluttering somewhat—"Y-ya-as, it l-l-looks a good deal better than it t-t-tastes."

THE FUTURE.—Husband, 100 years hence, when women rule—"My dear, I expect to go to town to-day. If you can spare me a little cash——"

Wife, from bed—"Certainly, darling. You will find some loose change in my pocket."

A BASIS.—Miss Lulu Strike, to lawyer—"I want to bring legal action against a monster who has trampled on my affections."

Lawyer—"Ah, yes, that's natural, very. At how much do you estimate the damages to your lascerated feelings?"

"Well, he's worth $150,000."

ALTERS THE CASE.—Woman, entering newspaper office—"Can you tell me who wrote that editorial on "Marriage a State of Restricted Freedom?"

Editor—"One of our lady correspondents, madam."

"Oh, well, I thought it was a man, and I was going to give him a piece of my mind. But if it was a woman I guess it is all right."

GAINING.—"Your husband looks like a man of great self-control," remarked Mrs. Gadd to Mrs. Gabb.

"Well, he hadn't much when I married him," replied Mrs. Gabb, "but," she added, with a cold-steel look in her gray eye, "he's getting it."

TURN ABOUT.—A.—"So he kicked you, did he?"

B.—"Yes, he did that very thing."

"And you didn't kick him back?"

"No, indeed. If I had then it would have been his turn again."

GUEST—"Waiter, give me a bottle of Chateau Lafitte."

Waiter—"Sorry, sir, but we have used up all the labels."

GOOD COFFEE.—How many housekeepers know that coffee mixed with the juices that come from broiled steak makes the nicest of gravy? It assimilates nicely with any seasoning you may use. The better the coffee, the better the gravy will be. Use it hot, strong and clear, and, of course, unsweetened

When you make tea, put in the pot a little piece of cinnamon bark, and cheap grades of tea will taste as good as the high-priced.

When coffee is made, cleared, and poured into the cups, add to each cup two drops of extract of vanilla. It will improve it wonderfully, unless the coffee is overboiled or weak.

PARSNIP FRITTERS.—Mash fine a pint of boiled parsnips; add a tablespoon of butter, three well beaten eggs and flour enough to hold the mixture together. Season with pepper and salt and fry in spoonfuls in boiling lard until of a nice, light brown.

FILLING FOR LEMON PIE.—One egg, juice and rind of one lemon, one cup of boiling water, one cup of sugar, one teaspoon of butter, one tablespoon of cornstarch. Boil all together for a few minutes before pouring it into the crust.

KRAUT-SLAW.—Mix a small onion, chopped fine, with a bowl of sauerkraut then pour over it a sauce made of butter and vinegar heated together and seasoned with pepper, salt, and a very little spiced mustard.

CHICKEN IN CREAM.—Select a plump young chicken; clean it nicely and divide into pieces. Roll or dredge in flour and fry to a golden brown. Arrange neatly on a dish and pour over it a dressing made of a cup of cream brought to the boiling point, into which are stirred the beaten yolks of two eggs, salt and pepper and a few drops of lemon that it does not curdle or get too thick. Garnish with parsley, if liked, and serve at once.

TO EXPEL mosquitoes, take of gum camphor a piece about one-third the size of a hen's egg, and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel and holding it over a lamp, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitoes, and they will not return, even though the windows should be left open all night.

COFFEE ICING.—Take half a pound of fresh butter and a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar, and beat them to a cream in a bowl, adding drop by drop during the process half a teacupful of the strongest coffee that can be made.

FARM NOTES.

PASTURAGE.—It is important that this be properly chosen, especially for growing colts. If this is on very rich land, or watery, the grass will be too rank for the growth of fine strong bones, and firm, enduring muscle. Colts growu up on such will be pretty sure to be wanting in spirit, slow of movement and deficient in wind, so much so that when in harness if put up to a moderately fast pace—which can only be done by a repeated application of the whip—they breathe painfully, sweat intolerably and soon tire. The best pasture ground for colts is such as is well drained, or naturally rather dry, and if it abounds with scattered rocks a foot or more in diameter, these are not objectionable, but small stones are, for the colts in running about are liable to strike on them to the injury of their hoofs, while they avoid the larger ones and rocks in their exercise. The grass on such lands is sweet and tender, highly relished by the colts, and very nutritious. Growing up on such, especially if limited to it, the feet and legs and the bones of the whole body become extra strong, more like ivory than common bone grown on quite succulent pasture. For cattle the pasture need not be so select in quality, for they will do well on wet meadows when the water is generally a little below the surface of the soil, only occasionally overflowing for a few hours and then drying off well.

CHAFF.—In old times, when grain was threshed with a flail, farmers took special pains to save the chaff. It is more nutritious, and when free from dust, more palatable than straw. A certain quantity of chaff was mixed with the grain fed to horses. When machines were introduced for cutting hay or straw into short lengths they were called "chaffing machines," and the cut hay was called "chaffed hay" or "hay-chaff." In other words, we cut up our hay; straw and stalks to take the place of chaff. The American threshing machines knock out the grain clean it and carry straw and chaff together on a "straw carrier" to a straw rack. There is no provision for separating the chaff from the straw. But the more conservative English farmers could not so readily change their practice of feeding, and insisted on having machines that would keep the chaff separate. And they got what they wanted. We do not want such machines here, for the simple reason that not one farm in a thousand had any "chaff house" or place intended for keeping chaff. Nevertheless, it is well to know that chaff is valuable, so that whenever we have an opportunity of saving it, we may do so.

LAWN AND FLOWER GARDEN.—In a hot, dry spell, the grass makes but little growth, and the lawn at such times is injured by too much mowing. The most troublesome weed in our lawn, the soil of which is very sandy, is the Crab-grass (*Panicum sanguinale*). This is a late annual, the stem of which lies prostrate, taking root at every joint. The flower cluster grows on stems tall enough to be cut by the mower. As it is an annual, the preventive of seeding should exterminate it. The mowings should be raked up and burned; for fear that some seeds may ripen.

When ornamental shrubs are out of flower, it is well to cut away the flower clusters and not allow the shrubs to exhaust themselves in ripening seed, save those with ornamental fruit. The same may be said of herbaceous perennials, though of the seeds are often wanted. The garden should now be gay with gladioluses, lilies and other summer blooming bulbs. Provide those that need it with stakes. Greenhouse plants turned out into the borders should not suffer for want of water. If such plants are to be taken up later they should be pruned with this in view. Many herbaceous perennials succeed best from the seed, if these are sown as soon as ripe, the plants getting large enough to stand the winter with slight protection.

BREEDS FOR PROFIT.—With the attention given principally to the growing of wool the farmers have failed to take advantage of the profits that can be derived from mutton. Those who have not inspected the mutton breeds cannot realize the great improvement that has been made in the size of such sheep, and also in the quality of the meat therefrom. No animal has been brought to a higher point of excellence than the sheep. At the Centennial Exhibition an Oxford ram was exhibited that weighed 430 pounds, and it is now usual to meet entire flocks that average 300 pounds each member, while highly-fed lambs have been made to weigh 100 pounds when 3 months old. In the face of these facts it is not surprising that those who fail to improve with the Oxfords, Shropshires or Hampshires find it impossible to derive a profit.

THE POULTRY BUSINESS.—According to a recent writer there can never be any advance made in breeding poultry except by those who are enthusiastic over the possibilities of the industry, and have pluck to push through all obstacles. The man who is content with the character of his stock to-day will utterly fail, because the conditions and demands are rapidly changing, and present standards will not suffice. Higher prices cannot be expected, and the study must be for heavier production of eggs or flesh at the lowest cost. Food must be provided with reference not to its cost in the market, but its worth in food elements. This is the secret of the business.

DOCKS AS WEEDS.—It is related that many years ago, at a farmers' club meeting, an experienced husbandman, when asked what he considered the worst weed, replied *the dock*. It is an especial nuisance on land that is intended to be kept in grass, though the careless farmer, thinking that in this it makes little difference, allows it to grow and seed. Every plant has thousands of seeds, and these have wonderful vitality, as indeed the plant has when grown. The narrow dock root thrown on a fence through the Summer will grow in Fall if placed on the ground after moist weather begins.

HOUSEHOLD

SPICED CHERRIES.—Seven pounds of cherries, four pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one-half ounce of ginger root, one teaspoonful of ground cloves, two teaspoonfuls of allspice, two teaspoonfuls of allspice, two teaspoonfuls of ground mace. Put the vinegar and sugar on to boil, mix the spices and divide them into four parts. Put each part into a small square of muslin, tie tightly, and then throw them into the sugar and vinegar. When this mixture is hot add the cherries; bring all to boiling point, take from the fire, and turn carefully into a stone jar. Stand in a cool place over night. Next day drain all the liquor from the cherries into a porcelain-lined kettle, stand it over a moderate fire, and when boiling hot pour it back in the jar over the cherries. Next day drain and heat again as before, and do this for nine consecutive days; the last time boil the liquor down until there is just enough to cover the fruit. Add the fruit to it, bring the whole to a boil, and put in jars or tumblers for keeping.

TO PRESERVE STRAWBERRIES WHOLE.—To each pound of the finest lump sugar put half a pint of water, or, if preferred, the juice of fresh red currants. Let this boil (skimming carefully all the time) until it begins to get thick and has the appearance of returning to sugar. Now very carefully put into each pound of sugar one pound of fine, fresh-pickled strawberries, and let them boil gently for about a quarter of an hour, or until the fruit appears to be done. Pour the preserves into a basin, taking care not to break the fruit, and allow it to stand until the next day, when carefully drain all the juice from the strawberries. Put the juice into the preserving kettle and let it boil until it will jelly, skimming it as before; then put in the strawberries and boil them very gently from five to ten minutes, taking care to keep them unbroken. Put the preserve into small glasses or pots, let them stand uncovered for a week. If at the end of that time it does not appear to be satisfactorily made, the last process must be repeated.

HOW TO MAKE LEMONADE.—Lemonade is economical if the opportunity of making a lemon syrup is seized when lemons are cheap. Grate the thin yellow rind of twelve large lemons over six pounds of granulated sugar. Add two quarts of water and stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved. Bring to a boil and boil until it thickens, skimming as fast as the skum rises. Add the juice of the twelve lemons and skimmer fifteen minutes longer. Bottle and cork tightly and keep in a cool place. Two tablespoonfuls of this syrup will make a delicious glass of lemonade. We must agree with tipplers that the lemonade of church fairs is not a "nice drink." But if you will rub the rind of a lemon with a lump of cut sugar, extract the juice of half a lemon with a squeezer that will keep out the pulp and seed, fill up the glass with cold water, add a strawberry, two or three luscious blackberries, or a stem of currants, and will further furnish it with two straws, you will have a drink pleasing to the eye and palate. Lemonade made as above, substituting tea, weak or strong, according to taste, for water, is both stimulating and refreshing.

CHERRY TAPIOCA.—One and one-half pounds of sour cherries, one cup of tapioca; sugar to taste. Wash the tapioca through several waters, then cover with cold water, and soak over night. In the morning put it on the fire with one pint of boiling water, simmer slowly until the tapioca is perfectly clear. stone the cherries, stir them into the boiling taploca, sweeten to taste. Take from the fire, turn into the dish in which they are to be served, and stand away to cool. Serve very cold with sugar and cream. This will serve eight persons.

PINEAPPLE MARMALAIDE.—Peel your pines carefully, and remove the eyes with a sharp bright penknife. Flake them with a silver knife (to keep the color), leaving out the hard part of the fruit. Add three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Boil forty-five minutes, skimming carefully. Put in tumblers and, when quite cold, cover with paper wet with boiled cornstarch. Result a bright semi-transparent marmalade.

TO PRESERVE PINEAPPLES.—Peel them carefully, removing all green peel; take out the eyes with a sharp pen-knife. Slice them and remove the heart from each slice. Weigh your slices and add one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Set your kettle with fruit and sugar in a pan of hot water until sugar dissolves; then put it on the stove, and as soon as it boils, skim well and fill your jars quickly and seal. This will keep well and have a fine color.

CHERRY WATER-ICE.—One and one-half quarts of pie or morello cherries, one pound of sugar, one pint of water. Stone the cherries and mash them. Crack one dozen stones, take out the kernels, bruise them and work to a paste, then add them to the cherries, let them stand for an hour and strain through a bag under pressure. Boil the sugar and water together for five minutes, then stand aside to cool. When cold, mix with the cherry juice and freeze. This will serve six persons.

STRABERRY WATER-ICE.—One quart of red strawberries, one quart of water, juice of two lemons, one pound of sugar. Add the sugar and lemon juice to the strawberries; then mash them and stand aside one hour; then strain through a fine sieve, add the water and turn into the freezer to freeze. This will serve eight persons.

Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is vile, your liver and kidneys out of order, if your appetite is poor and you have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a *free* sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Everyone likes it. Large size package 50 cents.

WAGONS and carts that are used daily should have the axles well greased at least three times a week. It lessens the work of the horses.

REVISED VERSION.—A little five-year-old who had been to Sunday school for the first time came home puffed up with importance over what he had learned. "Mamma," said he, "Do you know about Lot's wife?"

"A little," she said, "but tell me what you know."

So the little fellow told his story very earnestly, becoming positively dramatic when he reached the climax, and said, "And the angel of the Lord said unto Lot's wife, skate for your life and don't you look back, but she did look back and turned a somersault."

LEARNED MEN.—Fenderson—Ha! what's this? "The posterior third of the inferior convolution of the left frontal lobe is diseased in aphasia." Now, this is really startling. I'll tell that to Mr, Stickle; he's always interested in such matters. Oh, here he is now! I say, Stickle, were you aware that the posterior convolution of the aphasia is diseased in the left third of the inferior lobe?

And then Stickle knew just as much about it as Fenderson did; but it was an interesting matter, and both gentlemen stuck their hands in their pockets and felt that it would be a terrible set back to the earth should they be taken out of it.

FROZEN STRAWBERRIES.—One quart of strawberries, juice of two lemons, one pound of sugar, one quart of water. Add the sugar and lemon juice to the berries, let stand one hour; then mash the berries add the water, stir until the sugar is thoroughly dissolved, turn into the freezer and let freeze. This will serve eight persons.

WHOLE CHERRIES, A LA VANILLE.—Boil two pounds of sugar with two glasses of water and clarify it with whites of two eggs. Skim the syrup and put into it four pounds of fine cherries without their stalks or stones, but as whole as possible. Add some fine extract of vanilla and let the whole infuse on the fire, but by no means let it boil; let it infuse for at least five minutes.

More and finer fruit can be secured by heavy mulching than by cultivation. Deep cultivation near the roots of small fruits is worse than neglect.

Our Girls.

Kitty is witty,
Nettie is pretty,
Lutie is cute and small;
Irene is a queen,
Annette is a pet,
Neil is the belle of the ball:
Diantha is wealthy,
Bertha is healthy,
And health is the best of all.

Perfect health keeps her rosy and radiant, beautiful and blooming, sensible and sweet. It is secured by wholesome habits and the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Bertha takes it, and she also "takes the cake." The only *guaranteed* cure for those distressing ailments peculiar to women. Satisfaction or your money returned.

For Constipation or Sick Headache, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets; Purely Vegetable. One a dose.

An habitually sad face seldom gets into much credit.

What in the world is the use of sitting around waiting for something to turn up. You might just as well sit down in the meadow and wait for the cow to come up to be milked. Get up and shake yourself and make up your mind to turn up something. If you have nothing definite in your mind, then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and they will tell you a thing or two that will make you jump for joy.

It never troubles the wolf how many the sheep be.

The record of cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla can never be completely written. The peculiar curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are successful when everything else has failed. If your blood is impure, your digestion out of order, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Be at ease yourself and your guests will be at ease.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

A brave heart redeems an awkward carriage.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Bad manners are a species of bad morals.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One trial will convince you that it is the best. Ask your dealer for the Frazer Axle Grease, and take no other. Every box has our trade mark on.

A bad cook should serve as atonement for any amount of wickedness.

Five cents saved on soap; five dollars lost on rotted clothes. *Is that economy?* There is not 5 cents difference between the cost of a bar of the poorest soap made and the *best*, which is as all know, Dobbins' Electric.

The population of Germany, according to the last census, is 46,855,704.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

One bushel of muck about a young vine or tree, in clayey soil, will give better results than would be obtained if a man hoed or watered continually.

A pocket mirror free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

SCRUB PEDIGREES.—If you want the pedigree of the scrub animal, set it down as ignorance, prejudice and parsimony inbred for generations.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

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GRASS growing around peach trees will do the trees more injury than any other source of damage. The peach orchard requires thorough cultivation.

NO OPIUM in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

Many a cake and batch of bread are ruined by slamming the oven door.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE or do you wish to buy a farm If so address CURTIS & WRIGHT, 233 Broadway, N. Y

Agents wanted, $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Cat'gue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N.Y.

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the nerves strengthened. The whole system is built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was all run down and unfit for business. I was induced to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it built me right up so that I was soon able to resume work. D. W. BEATE 4 Martin Street, Albany, N. Y.

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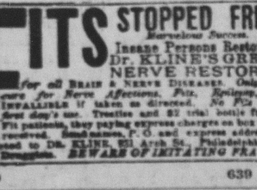

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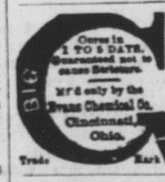

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, AUG. 8.

"THE RACKET."

Chas. B. Rouss,
Wholesale Dry Goods,
New York City.
July 1, '89.

To the Public:

We desire to say that G. R. Spigelmeyer has the exclusive sale of our goods in his town; his resident buyer has his headquarters with us, and is given first choice of every bargain we receive. Our arrangement with this firm is that he obligates himself to sell at one, small, uniform profit on all goods we sell him—no "baits," no misrepresentation, no overcharging, and no crediting to anybody.

(Signed) *C. B. ROUSS.*

The above explains itself. I am now in position to serve my friends in Penns and Brush Vallies, better than ever. When in Bellefonte call to see me.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Maj. Reynolds, of Bellefonte, is on the sick list.

——Al. Wieland was laid up this week by a severe attack of quinsy.

——Judge John Irwin, Jr., of Bellefonte, had a stroke of apoplexy, last week

——Rev. Mr. Deal is the new pastor of the Lutheran congregation at Zion and Snydertown.

——Mrs. Bairfoot, of our town, we are pleased to state, is recovering from a severe attack of diptheria.

——The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal church at Kinson's Mill, Mifflin county, was laid on Sunday, Aug. 4.

——Wit McCormick is hopping around on one foot, having sprained his ankle in the ball game last Saturday, while running to first base.

—— Simon Dinges, a REPORTER typo, has returned from Williamsport, where he had a "case" and will attend the seminary at New Berlin the next session.

——The Clearfield county commissioners will issue $80,000 worth of four per cent. bonds to raise money to replace bridges washed away by the recent flood.

——Quite a number from this vicinity attended the funeral of Dr. Fisher, last Saturday at Boalsburg. Deceased was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Dr. Jacobs, of this place.

——The furnace of the Centre Iron company at Bellefonte, was blown out Saturday night and will not resume operations for two months on account of needed repairs.

——Mr. A. J. Brown, of Bellefonte, is about to operate on the ore mines on the Barney Wagner farm near Centre Hill. These mines several years ago were operated by Gen. Gregg, of Lewisburg.

——Three sheep-killing dogs in Trough Creek Valley, Huntingdon county, last week were consigned to where bad dogs ought to go. Wonder whether they have gone to see Spangler's dog Fritz?

——The Bloomsburg Lutheran charge has telegraphed Rev. Fischer, of this place, a unanimous call to become their pastor. We opine his present charge will give as strong a call to remain with them.

——Rev. Yearick, Reformed minister at Aaronsburg, thinks of resigning, having received a call from the Mercersburg charge. Bro. Yearick has served the Aaronsburg charge some seven years and did good work there.

——To destroy the English sparrow, grasp it firmly by the legs, hire a boy to hold its head down on a smooth block of wood and with a keen hatchet cut its neck in two. If the blow misses the sparrow and cuts off the boy's finger, secure another boy and proceed as before.

——The motive power on the Bear Meadow tramway is now furnished by a small locomotive instead of horses as formerly. The road has been repaired from damage done by the floods and is in good condition again. The lumber company are shipping several car loads of timber daily from the tract.

——On Friday Mr. Elias Zimmerman died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. David Harter, in Nittany Valley. His death was hastened by a stroke of paralysis received some time ago. Mr. Zimmerman would have been 79 years of age had he lived until the 25th of this month. His wife died several years ago.

——To build a town, people must stick together like brick dust to a bar of soap. There must be no wrangling, or quarreling or jealousies among them. Property owners in town must offer some inducements to secure business, must advertise in town papers, and, above all things, must not expect to make a fortune in a year or two. So discourses the Philipsburg Journal, and it might be read with profit by some Centre Hall folks.

——The Republican convention met in Bellefonte on Monday, to elect delegates to the state convention. The attendance was small.

Mr. Thompson nominated Dr. J. F. Woods, of Harris township, for presiding officer, his nomination being seconded by Mr. J. A. Aikens, and his election being unanimous. With T. M. Gates, of Ferguson township, and W. S. Williams, of Huston township, secretaries, and Clement Dale, Esq., reading clerk.

Mr. S. S. Crissman, of Philipsburg, and Mr. John P. Harris, of Bellefonte, were selected delegates to the State Convention. And now the county is safe.

A Family of Physicians.

THE DESCANDRNTS OF DR. ROBERT VAN VALZAH.

From Mr. Maginnes' historical annals in the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin:*

This is the only family of the name in the United States, and within the limit of a hundred years it has produced more physicians than any other family known to be in existence. Dr. Robert VanValzah, the ancestor, was of Hollandish descent. He was born near Croton River, New York, April 17, 1764.

* * At the age of 22 he found himself at Sunbury penniless. Being anxious to make his way to Buffalo Valley he stated his circumstances to a man named Beatty. and he promptly gave him a shilling to pay his ferriage across the river. This kind act made such an impression on the mind of young VanValzah that he never forgot it, and as the sequel will show when fortune smiled upon him, he repaid it many times over. * *

Having studied medicine in the meantime, he located at Buffalo Cross Roads about the year 1796, and commenced his profession. He rose rapidly, attained distinction as a physician, and his services were constantly in demand. His practice extended into the present counties of Mifflin, Centre, Juniata, Snyder, Northumberland and Lycoming.

Dr. Robert VanValzah died April 18, 1850, aged 85 years. He left four sons and three daughters, as follows, Robert, Thomas, John, William, Elizabeth, Jane and Margaret. Two of these sons, Robert and Thomas became eminent practitioners of medicine.

Dr. Robert VanValzah, the second, who settled in Mifflinburg, had seven sons, five of whom became physicians, as follows:

1. Dr. Robert F. VanValzah, of Spring Mills, Pa:
2. Thomas VanValzah, of Boalsburg, Pa.
3. Dr. John H. VanValzah, who did not practice.
4. Dr. Samuel B. VanValzah, now of Durand, Ill.
5. Dr. S. L. VanValzah, now of Hughesville, Pa.

William and Wilson were the two out of the seven that did not enter the profession. The first three of the five doctors are deceased.

Dr. Thomas VanValzah, who settled at Lewistown, had four sons, three of whom became physicians.

Mr. William VanValzah, of Buffalo Cross Roads, had four sons, two of them physicians.

Miss Elizabeth VanValzah, daughter of Dr. Robert VanValzah the first, married Peter Wilson, and had two sons as follows:

1. Dr. Robert Wilson, now of Clearfield, Pa.

The second son, James, became a Doctor of Divinity, and preached all his life in New York city.

Dr. Robert F. VanValzah, of Spring Mills, son of Dr. Robert VanValzah, of Mifflinburg, had four sons, two of whom became physicians, as follows:

1. Dr. Frank VanValzah, now of Spring Mills.
2. Dr. Henry VanValzah, now of Clearfield.

Only three of the descendants adopted other professions, viz: Rev. James Wilson referred to above, who became a Presbyterian minister; David VanValzah son of Dr. Thomas VanValzah, of Lewistown, now of the United States Army, and Robert VanValzah, of Lewistown, Penna., dentist, now of Terra Haute, Ind.

The youngest of this remarkable line of physicians is Dr. Robert Grier Van Valzah, of Hughesville, son of Dr, S. L. VanValzah, who is also a resident of that place, as noted above.

Here we have seventeen physicians in the line of succession from the original Dr. Robert VanValzah, who settled in Dry Valley, Union County, in 1786, one hundred and three years ago. He was the only son who had children. From him, therefore, all the descendants in this country originated; and although the name is not likely to become extinct, it is remarkable that there is no other family bearing the same name in this country.

The gratitude shown by the progenitor of this family to Mr. Beatty, who befriended him when he came to this valley penniless and friendless, is one of the noblest acts known to the annals of history. When Mr. Beatty, his benefactor, died he left a daughter whose mind was slightly impaired. She was ever afterwards cared for in the family of Dr. Van Valzah; and when he died he left provision for her in his will, and she was maintained on the old farm at Buffalo Cross Roads until her death, which occurred in 1875.

Arrest of W. H. Houtz.

William H. Houtz, a former dealer in agricultural implements at Lewistown, who left very suddenly a couple of years ago, and against whom indictments were found on charges of forgery, was captured on Friday evening last in Dubuque, Iowa. Houtz was seen on the streets there and recognized by a former Pennsylvanian, who told a prominent railroader who he was and that he was wanted here for forgery. The railroad man, by a little detective work, found that the man's name was really W. H. Houtz, and he then communicated with the Sheriff, who went to the Merchants hotel, where he found Houtz in bed and placed him under arrest. The Dubuque Times says: "At first Houtz denied ever having been in Lewistown, but he soon broke down and, while he did not confess, his demeanor was that of a guilty man. Houtz claims to be traveling from town to town selling a patent hat rack of his own invention."

Facts for all.

In spite of all competition the Philad Branch clothing store, remains headquarters for actual bargains in ready made clothing, for men and boys. Lewins introduced cheap clothing in Centre county, and has kept it at that all the time; he kept honest goods, no trash, and, as a rule, always sold from 25 to 30 per cent. below any other clothing store in this part of the state.

R. R. Accident.

On Saturday while the passenger train from Lewisburg west, was taking in water at Cherry Run, the construction train which followed, ran into the passenger train, smashing the rear end of the hind car. The passengers seeing that their train would be struck, moved to the forward car, in time to prevent any one from being hurt.

Subscribe for the REPORTER, only $1.50.

Sixteenth Annual Exhibition.

THE PATRONS OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA WILL ECLIPSE ALL FORMER EFFORTS.

In last week's REPORTER we gave the coming picnic an extended notice. In addition we would state here that the executive committee has been appointed, and consists of Leonard Rhone, chairman; John Dauberman, George Dale, J. J. Arney and George Gingerich.

The committee appointed by the Centre County Grange, and Central Pennsylvania Patrons of Husbandry, has decided to hold the Sixteenth Annual Picnic-Exhibition at the same place where it was held last year with such good success and results. This year's exhibition will begin on Tuesday, September 17, and continue four days.

The members of the committee have been assigned as follows:

John Dauberman as superintendent of the water supply and general improvements; George Dale superintendent of machinery department; J. J. Arney superintendent of the boarding house, restaurant and amusement privileges; Geo. Gingerich superintendent of the stock department.

Those who visited the place last year were delighted with the beautiful grove that it is and the same will be still better this year. By arrangement with the Centre Hall Water Company a full supply of pure, fresh mountain water will be piped and distributed at convenient points all over the grounds.

A full supply of tents has also been secured and engaged for the accommodation of the people. The railroad facilities will be complete in every detail, so that trains will run each hour of the day so as to be satisfactory to all going and coming.

Applications for tents, exhibition room and restaurant privileges should be made early to Chairman Rhone, Centre Hall, Pa., who will promptly answer all communications and give such information as may be desired, and refer the same to the proper heads of the different departments.

Trial List for August Court.

J. Winkleblech vs. G. W. Stover and heirs at law of Samuel D. Stover, deceased.

Simon Cameron use of Cameron Burnsides vs. G. W. Jackson, appeal.

Orvis, Bower & Orvis vs. J. Q. A. Kennedy and M. Shires, appeal.

Isaac Thomas, trustee, vs. Jacob C. Walker's executors, Sci. Fa, to revive judgment.

James McGinley vs. Penn'a. R. R. Co. Samuel Bryan vs. same, Geo. Aston vs. same, all appeals.

Geo. Kline, ex. of D. W. Kline, dec'd., vs. Peter Meyers.

Louisa Bush vs. F. D. Cunningham, et al. Appeal of F. D. Cunningham from judgment of Justice of Peace for possession of room.

Local Briefs.

——Extract of Vanilla, wholesale and retail, at Murray's.

——Wm. Swab has gone to Johnstown for to stay.

—— Friday night and Saturday had pretty heavy rain.

——Miss Jennie Boal is visiting relatives at Tyrone.

——Murray's Vanilla—best—cheapest try it.

——I. J. Grenoble, of Spring Mills, gave our sanctum a call.

——Gov. Beaver was up home last week, and we struck a handshake with him.

——The Pleasant Gap band will hold a festival in the grove next Saturday, 10th.

——Rev. Noll preached to a full house in the Reformed church last Sunday evening.

——Esq. Rishel, of Gregg, advertises valuable real estate at public sale in another column.

——Murray's Extract of Vanilla is far cheaper and preeminently superior to any other make.

——A car load of sheep were shipped from this station last Monday morning to some eastern point.

——Fred Reynolds, of Bellefonte, last week took sail from Bellefonte for a three months' trip to Europe.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——We regret to learn that H. A. Mingle, of Aaronsburg, is seriously ill. He is an old and much respected citizen of that town.

——Keller Miller sports two crutches, letting an axe cut his foot, when the stroke was intended for a piece of wood, accounts for it.

——Emanuel Albright, of Houserville, is nearly 100 years old. He lives by himself, does his own cooking and is supported by the township.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing and gents furnishing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the busy place now. Bargains is what draws the people.

——Mr. William F. Thompson, a venerable citizen of this county living near Buffalo Run died on Friday evening. Mr. Thompson was 82 years of age. He leaves four children and his wife still survives him.

——We understand no large tents will be had at the Grangers picnic, owing to the small supply and everyone wanting them. So everybody will have to be contented with a small one or none.

——Lewins beats the state for large assortment of men and boy's clothing—and he beats the world and all clothing stores in it for low prices: There's where you save from $3 to $8 on a suit of clothes.

——Frank E. Bible, Esq., has left Philipsburg and gone to Tionesta, Forrest county, where he will make his future abode. Frank will practice law and edit Jake Kepler's Tionesta Democrat. Success to him.

——Thanks to the Board of Commissioners for the erection of Monuments to mark the positions occupied by Penna. Commands engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, for their invitation to the dedication at Gettysburg, Sept. 11 and 12.

——All that desire bargains in boots or shoes, go to Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block, which is the place to get anything in that line at lowest prices and every article warranted, or money refunded, if not found as represented. Mingle keeps none but first class goods.

Another Victory.

OUR BOYS DO UP REBERSBURG'S PACKED NINE TO THE PRETTY TUNE OF 11 TO 10.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the game of ball announced for Saturday, 27th, was postponed to the following Saturday, and the "Rebersburg" boys came up and gracefully went down before our boys, who were too much for them, downing them in hitting the ball and running bases.

For the first two innings our boys failed to help tramp down the grass between third and home while Rebersburg scored 3 runs. But in the third however ous boys jumped on to their pitcher and by good hitting got six men across the plate and in the fifth four more, making the score 10 to 3, giving them a good lead which however proved insufficient, for in the eighth Rebersburg by good hitting and inexcusable muffs of flies by Benner and Conley, scored 7 runs, tieing the score, but our boys scored one more run in their half and kept the lead.

Rebersburg was very confident of success and expected to wipe our boys out, but couldn't do it that day. A return game will be played in the near future and there is no doubt that it will be exciting. Mr. Weber, the umpire, gave satisfaction, excepting once ortwice making several bad decisions against both teams which occasioned not a little kicking.

Wit McCormick was retired from the game by spraining his ankle. and Stover was substituted.

The team was packed with mighty good material from surrounding towns, two of them, the pitcher Bateman, alias Brumgard, and Frain, from Selinsgrove, and the two Harters from Clinton county, the four who did the work.

CENTRE HALL.

	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Harpster, c..	3	4	9	4	0
Boozer, 1b....	1	3	9	0	0
M'C'rm'k, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Gfrerer, lf....	0	1	1	0	0
M'C'rm'k, ss.	1	1	2	3	2
Meyers, cf....	2	3	0	0	0
Conley, rf....	0	2	1	0	1
Benner, 2b...	2	1	2	3	1
Murray, p....	1	1	1	8	2
Stover, 3b.....	0	0	2	0	1
Totals....	11	17	27	10	7

REBERSBURG.

	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
C Harter, c..	1	2	12	2	6
T Harter, 1b	2	1	6	1	0
Bair, p & 3b.	2	2	1	2	1
Brmg'd p 3b	1	1	2	9	1
Frain, 2b.....	1	3	2	2	1
Romig, ss....	1	2	0	2	1
Gramly, cf....	0	0	1	0	0
Winters, lf...	1	1	0	0	0
Weber, rf.....	1	2	0	0	0
Totals....	10	14	24	11	12

Rebersburg—	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	—10
Centre Hall—	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	1	.	—11

A Disastrous Wreck.

A disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad last Saturday night at a point where the Mapleton branch intersects with the main line. The accident was caused by some miscreant loosening the brakes on nine loaded coal cars standing on the switch at Drane colliery on the Mapleton branch. The cars at once started, and, it being all down grade for three miles on that branch, they attained a fearful velocity by the time they reached the switch at the intersection, where seven cars left the track and are a complete wreck. Two of the cars ran fully a mile further pushing before them one of the trucks of one of the cars which left the track at the intersection. The road was torn up for several hundred yards, and for at least a mile the track was more or less damaged.

An attempt was also made to wreck the early morning passenger train on the Moshannon branch Saturday morning, some one having thrown open the Ramey Junction Switch. Fortunately no cars were on the switch—an unusual occurrence—otherwise the damage to railroad property would have been great and a loss of life certain.

Picnic Notes.

Beginning 17 Sep., at Fort Woods, near Centre Hall.

Speaking is being arranged for from the main platform daily by leading farmers and others.

Amusement and other entertainments given every day and evening.

Tents will be provided for accommodation of the people which can be rented at reasonable rates, and good boarding will be provided at Boarding houses and hotels.

The merry-go-round, no doubt, will be on hand smilingly too.

Trains will be run every hour.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., says: "Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering."

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by druggists at 50c & $1 per box. ap21y

Sprucetown.

The farmers in this vicinity are busy putting away their oats, which is an unusually large crop and somewhat difficult to cut on account of the recent heavy rains.

The Sprucetown M. E. Sunday School think of holding their picnic on Saturday, 24th.

Quite a number of our people have been afflicted with cholera morbus.

The neighborhood is being overrun by a foreigner who is making his daily rounds with a little tin pail, begging milk and eggs, which is becoming very annoying to the people.

Father Stonebraker is at present sojourning with his son-in-law, Thomas Palmer.

Mrs. Numan and daughter of Yeagertown, are visiting friends and relatives at Potters Mills.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Bliss speaking in the highest terms of Speer's Port Wine, writes the following from

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1884.

ALFRED SPEER, Esq., Passaic, N. J.

Dear Sir:—I have to acknowledge the superior quality of wines of your production, notably your Port Wine, and to say I have prescribed them for my patients for the past two years, with uniform and satisfactory results. I have full confidence in the purity of your Wines and that they are uniformly of standard strength, hence prescribe them almost exclusively in my practice. Very truly yours, D. W. BLISS, M. D.

Sunday School Picnic.

The Reformed Sunday School of this place will hold a picnic in the Fort woods south of town, on Saturday. Aug. 17th.

STAR SPRING WATER.

Saratoga Star Spring Water for sale in bottles and by the glass by all druggists.

Tribute of Respect.

Whereas, It has pleased God in his all-wise Providence to take from our midst Brother Dr. C. P. W. Fisher, a most worthy and beloved member of Victor Grange, No. 159. P. of H.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the all wise Providence, as we express our deep affection for and appreciation of our brother's character so worthy of imitation both as a member of our grange and as a citizen.

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved widow and family our sincere sympathy and may this sad affliction be sanctified to the good of us all, and that a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the Grange, and a copy sent to the widow of the deceased brother, also a copy to the REPORTER, Farmers Friend, Watchman, and the Gazette, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days.

SAMUEL F. ISHLER,
LIZZIE E. BROWN,
B. F. BROWN.

In Town.

Lumberman Huyett was in town this week; also Capt. Bayard of Bellefonte; likewise Wm. Harper one of Bellefonte's merchants; and also our former townsman, Dr. Runkle, now of Philadelphia; and also Esq. Rishel, of Farmers Mills.

Miss Emma Kurtz, of Milton, is visiting friends in this county, and making a few days' stay with the family of the editor.

Miss Lula Harper and Lydia Harris, of Bellefonte, and Miss Kattie Martin, of Washington, are spending several days in this section as the guests of Mr. John Odenkirk.

—All the New Woolens for the coming season now being received. Liberal discount for early orders during the dull season. Our Fall stock will be the finest ever shown. *Prices and a good fit guaranteed.* MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors, Bellefonte.

Musical College.—The 36th session of six weeks, opens Monday evening, July 29, for the teaching of young ladies in vocal and instrumental music. Address, F. C. MOYER, Director, Freeburgh, Pa.

0jun6t

——Robert McFarlane's hardware store in Bellefonte is headquarters for the celebrated Link Fence Wire. Having bought a car load before the recent advance in price, he is able to sell at very low rates. The link wire has stood the test of several years in our county and has proven first class in all respects. It is so easy to handle and put up and weighs a little less to the rod than any other. Write for prices.

It is natural with all piano pupils to sometimes find their music lessons dry, and they become disheartened, and still worse they want to give them up. The best medicine with which to tone up the musical system at such a time is a lively and taking piece, and one they will be sure to like. Fischer's "Robin's Farewell," Caprice for Piano, fills the bill exactly. Price 50 cts. Ign. Fischer, Toledo, O., Publisher.

AGENTS WANTED | TO SELL AN | ENTIRELY NEW BOOK

The most wonderful collection of practical, real value and every day use for the people ever published on the globe. A marvel of money saving and money earning for every one owning it. Thousands of beautiful, helpful engravings, showing just how to do everything. No competition; nothing like it in the universe. When you select that which is of true value, sales are sure. All sincerely desiring paying employment and looking for something thoroughly first class at an extraordinary low price, should write for description and terms on the most remarkable achievement in book making since the world began. SCAMMEL & CO., Box 5003, St. Louis or Philadelphia. 25July6m.

WANTED RELIABLE, ENERGETIC MEN AS SALESMEN.

Truthful men,—No liars wanted. New blood—no old scaly agents, that can't maintain a place with a reliable firm. Experience not required. We can make a good salesman of any pushing, active man. Salary and expenses, (or commission.) Stock guaranteed pure. H. W. FOSTER & CO., Nurserymen, Box C., Geneva, New York. 1a3t

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the following accounts have been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Centre County, and will be presented at the next term of Court for confirmation:

The account of Dr. P. T. Musser, Assignee of Jacob W. Snook, in trust for the benefit of creditors.

The first and partial account of C. M. Bower Committee of Margery C. Wilson, lunatic.

The account of Daniel Irwin, Committee of Joseph Kelso, lunatic. L. A. SCHAEFFER, Bellefonte, Aug. 5, 1889. Prothonotary.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE AUDITOR APpointed to hear and pass upon exceptions to the first separate account of B. F. Arney, one of the executors of Jacob Arney, late of Potter Township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Wednesday, the 21st day of August, 1889, at ten o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper. D. F. FORTNEY, Auditor, aug8t

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, Spring Mills, Pa. D. H. Ruhl, proprietor. Free 'Bus to and from all trains.

MILL NOTICE.

The Centre Hall mill is now ready to take in custom work and exchange flour and bran grists, and will constantly keep on hand Cream and Calla Lily flour for sale at wholesale and retail.

For chopping the mill will be ready about July 24. Corn chopped in the ear or otherwise, and all kinds of feed manufactured. Arrangements have been made for grinding rye flour and granulated and other fine grades of corn meal.

Wheat and all kinds of grain wanted and highest prices paid for same.

Coal, hard, soft and Woodland, will be constantly on hand.

TERMS CASH.

The business of the mill will be done upon the cash principle. 1. Because our recent heavy loss by fire obliges us to it and to drop the credit system in order to keep the mill in successful operation—our friends will see the force of this, and we trust will sustain us in it. 2. Because the cash system is the only sound business principle. 3. Because we are required to pay cash for all stock kept on hand.

We will be pleased to see our old customers at the old stand and many new ones.

KURTZ & SON.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The undersigned appointed Assignee of Daniel Bartges, of Gregg township, Centre county, will offer at public sale, on

o——MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1889,——o

At the Spring Mills hotel, at 10 a. m., the following described real estate, or tracts of land, viz:

TRACT NO. 1.

One thereof, bounded on the north by land of Jacob Neese, on the east by land of George Krape, on the south by land of S. M. Long et al, and on the west by lands of S. M. Long et al, containing 150 ACRES, more or less.

TRACT NO. 2.

One other thereof, bounded on the north by lands of Reynolds and McNitt; on the east by lands of Reynolds, Ross, et al; on the south by lands of Daniel Krape, et al; and on the west by lands of James H. Runkle, containing 10 ACRES, be the same more or less.

TRACT NO. 3.

Also the undivided one-half of tract of land bounded on the north by the street in the village of Spring Mills; on the east by an alley; on the south by an alley; and on the west by land of Peter D. Auman, containing ¼ of an ACRE, be the same more or less.

TRACT NO. 4.

Also the undivided one-half of tract bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Crawford, Daniel Ripka, et al; on the east by lands of Daniel Ripka, John McCool, et al; on the south by lands of Jacob Breon, John Meyers; and on the west by lands of Samuel Harter, containing 195 ACRES, be the same more or less.

TRACT NO. 5.

Also the undivided one-half of tract bounded on the north by land of M. H. Guise; on the east by lands of Daniel Kennelly, et al; on the south by lands of James G. Evans and John Coldron; and on the west by "Egg Hill" timber lands, containing 200 ACRES, be the same more or less.

Terms of Sale:—⅓ of the purchase money to be paid in cash; ⅓ in one year, and the balance in two years, with interest; the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, or judgment notes. If deemed to the best interests of the estate, any of the premises may be sold in smaller pieces. In such case return to be accompanied by drafts.

Also at same time and place, the timber on 20 ACRES of land, more or less, on farm lying north of Penn Hall. Terms on same, cash or its equivalent on confirmation of sale.

SAMUEL J. HERRING, Assignee of Daniel Bartges.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre Co., there will be exposed at public sale at the late residence of Jacob Shaffer, dec'd, in Gregg Twp., 1 mile north of Penn Hall, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1889,

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the Real Estate of said Jacob Shaffer, dec'd., bounded and described as follows: On the South by public road and lands of Daniel Bartges; on the East by lands of John Stoner, on the North by lands of Daniel Bartges, and on the West by lands of John Bartges' Heirs and Francis Gramley, containing about

95 ACRES,

more or less. Thereon erected a 2-story Dwelling house, bank barn, a good summer house, and necessary outbuildings. Plenty of best spring water at the buildings. A large orchard with the best fruit, different varieties. About 50 acres under cultivation, balance well timbered with prop and spile timber.

Terms of sale: 1-3 on confirmation of sale; 1-3 in one year, and the balance in two years, all with interest from day of confirmation of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises.

M. L. RISHEL, Adm'r. of dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Sarah J. Beck, late of Harris township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. BECK, Adm'r., Boalsburg, Pa. 1aug6t

Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Our line of Fancy Plads, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our early customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Come and see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.

McCORMICK BROS, | McCORMICK BROS

CENTRE HALL, | CENTRE HALL, | PA.

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS—

-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs

Undertaking a Specialty.